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# FISHERY MARKET NEWS

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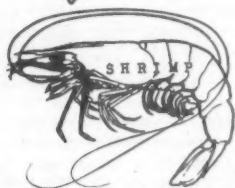
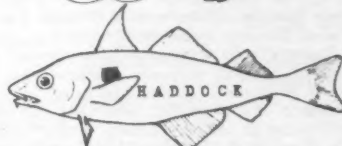
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ISSUED BY THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON



# FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF FISHERY INDUSTRIES

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# FISHERY MARKET NEWS

December 1943

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## THE RELATIVE PRODUCTIVITY AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA

By Arthur M. Sandberg\*

The commercial fisheries of the United States and Alaska rank second in the world in the volume of production of fish by nations. The fisheries of the world annually yield about 36 billion pounds, and of this, the United States and Alaska contribute approximately 4 billion pounds or 11 percent. The leading nations, classified from the most recent statistics available, are:

Nation	Year	Pounds Produced
Japan	1936	8,107,816,000
United States and Alaska	1940	4,059,524,000
China	1939	2,890,000,000
U. S. S. R.	1933	2,866,000,000
England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales	1937	2,496,762,000
Norway	1939	2,041,620,000

Complete statistics are available on the domestic catch for 1940. That year represents the last normal year before the war began affecting our domestic fisheries. The following table, which contains recorded production for 1939 and 1940 and estimated totals since, indicates the trend of the volume and value of the domestic production during recent years:

Year	Pounds	Value to fishermen	Year	Pounds	Value to fishermen
1939	4,443,328,000	\$ 96,532,000	1942	*3,700,000,000	*\$155,000,000
1940	4,059,524,000	98,957,000	1943	**4,000,000,000	** 180,000,000
1941	*5,000,000,000	*134,000,000			

\*Estimated

\*\*Preliminary estimate.

The war has had considerable effect on the production and value of fish. The demand for fishery products has increased along with that for other food products and prices of many species have risen spectacularly. The increased ability of the market to absorb fishery products at these higher prices has offered greater incentives to fishermen who, during 1941, produced the largest domestic catch in history. Since 1941, the price incentive has continued to exert its influence. As the effects of the war became more and more severe following Pearl Harbor, more than 500 of the newer and larger fishing vessels were taken over by the armed forces, many of the remaining vessels were restricted in their operations, and fishermen were drafted into military service or lost to war industries. The drain on vessels, manpower, and equipment asserted its full force during 1942 and the catch dropped to 3.7 billion pounds from 5 billion pounds the previous year. The value, however, continued to increase and, in 1942, was estimated to be about \$155,000,000. Price ceilings were applied to many of the more important species during 1943 to halt the rapid rise in prices. They acted as a deterrent to production where their imposition caused tie-ups in some of the major fisheries. Nevertheless, the 1943 catch is estimated to have surpassed that of 1942, approaching 4 billion pounds. Increased organization in the industry, with concentration of effort in the more productive fisheries, aided by the return of a number of fishing vessels to the fleet, stimulated production.

The application of price ceilings and other developments of the war have heightened interest in the relative place of our various domestic fisheries in the nation's food production and economy. The tables which follow show the relative rank of the various fisheries in volume and value of production for 1940 for all sections of the United States and Alaska (Exception: Figures for the Mississippi River Area are for 1931). The total of this production amounted to 4,059,524,000 pounds of fish and shellfish for which the fishermen received \$98,957,000. About 125,000 fishermen and 72,000 vessels and boats were employed in producing this catch.

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Ten species (or groups of species classified together as one fishery), accounted for 76 percent of the total catch and 52 percent of the total value. The ten species leading in value, however, accounted for 56 percent of the value and 63 percent of the volume. Pilchards, which led all others in respect to volume, were sixth in value. Menhaden, used almost entirely in the production of meal and oil, were second in volume and 14th in value. Salmon ranked third in volume but first in value. Tuna followed salmon closely, being fourth in volume and second in value. Only four of the first 58 items placed in the same position with respect to volume and value. These were cod, buffalofish, Spanish mackerel, and barracuda in 10th, 28th, 42nd, and 54th positions, respectively.

Of the total of 190 items listed in the catch records for 1940, 58 accounted for 99 percent of the total production, while 66 accounted for 99 percent of the value. The relative position of each fishery in volume and value is shown in Table I (see page 3).

Changes have occurred in the position of various items since 1940 due to the fluctuations in production but they probably have not been great except for rosefish, sharks, sea mussels, and some of the lesser-utilized species which recently have been taken in greater quantities.

Considering the catch by sections, the fisheries of the Pacific Coast States and Alaska produced 2,019,969,000 pounds in 1940, representing 49.8 percent of the total domestic production, valued at \$40,190,000 or 40.6 percent of the total value. The pilchard fishery, while accounting for 45.2 percent of the total Pacific catch, made up only 12 percent of the value. The salmon fishery, which followed pilchards in production with 24.8 percent, was first in value with 31.8 percent. Tuna ranked third with 10.4 percent of the volume and 29.2 percent of the value. Together these three species accounted for 80 percent of the total Pacific Coast catch and 73 percent of the value. Table II lists the relative position of the ten largest and the ten most valuable Pacific Coast fisheries, which comprise 96 percent of the total volume and 94 percent of the total value of these fisheries.

Table II--Relative Volume and Value of the Fisheries of the Pacific Coast, 1940  
(Expressed by species in thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

CATCH BY FISHERMEN						RETURNS TO FISHERMEN					
Posi- tion	Species	Volume (000 lbs.)	Percent of total			Posi- tion	Species	Value (000 dollars)	Percent of total		
			U.S. & Alaska	Pacific Coast	Cumu- lative				U.S. & Alaska	Pacific Coast	Cumu- lative
1.	Pilchard	913,944	22.5	45.2	45.2	1.	Salmon	12,789	12.9	31.8	31.8
2.	Salmon	500,560	12.3	24.8	70.0	2.	Tuna	11,759	11.9	29.2	61.0
3.	Tuna	210,173	5.2	10.4	80.4	3.	Pilchard	4,836	4.9	12.0	73.0
4.	Mackerel	120,504	3.0	6.0	86.4	4.	Halibut	3,868	3.9	9.6	82.6
5.	Sea herring	95,217	2.3	4.7	91.1	5.	Mackerel	1,280	1.3	3.2	85.8
6.	Halibut	47,767	1.2	2.4	93.5	6.	Crabs	844	.9	2.1	87.9
7.	Flounders	20,472	.5	1.0	94.5	7.	Oysters	754	.7	1.9	89.8
8.	Crabs	16,750	.4	.8	95.3	8.	Flounders	596	.6	1.5	91.3
9.	Sharks	12,897	.3	.6	95.9	9.	Sharks	517	.5	1.3	92.6
10.	Cod	11,197	.3	.6	96.5	10.	Sea herring	485	.5	1.2	93.8
	All other	70,488	1.8	3.5	100.0		All other	2,462	2.5	6.2	100.0
	Total ...	2,019,969	49.8	100.0	100.0		Total ...	40,190	40.6	100.0	100.0

The fisheries of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast are somewhat more diversified than those of the Pacific Coast. In this area, the 21 leading species account for approximately the same quantity and value as do only six species on the West Coast.

The fisheries of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast in 1940 produced 1,877,876,000 pounds of fish and shellfish valued at \$50,247,000, or 46.3 percent of the volume and 50.8 percent of the value of the total domestic fisheries. The menhaden fishery, leading in production with 34 percent of the catch, ranked seventh in value. Shrimp was in second place in both volume and value. Oysters ranked seventh in production but first in value. Haddock was third in both volume and value of production. Table III indicates the relative position in volume and value of the 22 leading species which together represent 94 percent of the production and 90 percent of the value of the Atlantic and Gulf fisheries.

The fisheries of the Great Lakes and Mississippi River areas produced 161,679,000 pounds valued at \$8,520,000, representing 4 percent of our total domestic catch and 8.6 percent of the value. The leading item produced in this territory was mussel shells, used mainly in the



Table I--Relative Volume and Value of the Fisheries of the United States & Alaska, 1940\*  
(Expressed by species in thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

CATCH BY FISHERMEN					RETURNS TO FISHERMEN				
Posi- tion	Species	Volume (000 lbs.)	Percent of total United States and Alaska	Cum- ulative	Posi- tion	Species	Value (000 dollars)	Percent of total United States and Alaska	Cum- ulative
1.	Pilchard	913,944	22.5	22.5	1.	Salmon	12,790	12.9	12.9
2.	Menhaden	638,761	15.7	38.2	2.	Tuna	11,799	11.9	24.8
3.	Salmon	500,562	12.2	50.2	3.	Oysters	8,457	8.6	33.4
4.	Tuna	211,328	5.2	55.7	4.	Shrimp	7,954	8.0	39.4
5.	Mackerel	161,135	4.0	59.7	5.	Haddock	4,924	5.0	44.4
6.	Shrimp	152,653	3.8	63.5	6.	Pilchard	4,836	4.9	49.3
7.	Haddock	148,948	3.7	67.2	7.	Halibut	4,018	4.1	53.4
8.	Sea herring	141,202	3.5	70.7	8.	Clams	3,478	3.5	56.9
9.	Crabs	97,848	2.4	73.1	9.	Flounders	3,387	3.4	60.3
10.	Cod	97,753	2.4	75.5	10.	Cod	2,862	2.9	63.2
11.	Flounders	95,162	2.3	77.8	11.	Crabs	2,741	2.8	66.0
12.	Oysters	89,384	2.2	80.0	12.	Lobsters	2,332	2.4	68.4
13.	Rosefish	86,270	2.1	82.1	13.	Mackerel	2,221	2.2	70.6
14.	Croakers	52,139	1.3	83.4	14.	Menhaden	2,214	2.2	72.8
15.	Whiting	49,510	1.2	84.6	15.	Lake trout	1,608	1.6	74.4
16.	Halibut	48,921	1.2	85.8	16.	Scallops	1,548	1.6	76.0
17.	Pollock	37,527	.9	86.7	17.	Mullet	1,380	1.4	77.4
18.	Mussel shells	37,464	.9	87.6	18.	Rosefish	1,273	1.3	78.7
19.	Mullet	37,126	.9	88.5	19.	Catfish and bullheads	1,230	1.2	79.9
20.	Clams	33,651	.8	89.3	20.	Squeteague	1,173	1.2	81.1
21.	Squeteague	28,873	.7	90.0	21.	Shad	985	1.0	82.1
22.	Alewives	26,642	.7	90.7	22.	Sea herring	899	.9	83.0
23.	Lake herring	22,460	.6	91.3	23.	Sponges	888	.9	83.9
24.	Scup or porgy	20,691	.5	91.8	24.	Croakers	821	.8	84.7
25.	Carp	19,770	.5	92.3	25.	Whitefish	745	.8	85.5
26.	Catfish and bullheads	18,960	.5	92.8	26.	Yellow pike	732	.7	86.2
27.	Sharks	18,053	.4	93.2	27.	Pollock	635	.7	86.9
28.	Buffalofish	15,831	.4	93.6	28.	Buffalofish	630	.7	87.6
29.	Hake	14,737	.4	94.0	29.	Carp	626	.7	88.3
30.	Butterfish	14,525	.4	94.4	30.	Snapper	588	.6	88.9
31.	Lobsters	13,322	.3	94.7	31.	Sharks	567	.6	89.5
32.	Shad	12,608	.3	95.0	32.	Yellow perch	547	.6	90.1
33.	Lake trout	9,899	.2	95.2	33.	Lake herring	486	.5	90.6
34.	Scallops	8,978	.2	95.4	34.	Scup or porgy	455	.5	91.1
35.	Smelt	8,143	.2	95.6	35.	Whiting	448	.5	91.6
36.	Spot	8,030	.2	95.8	36.	Butterfish	446	.5	92.1
37.	Quak	7,967	.2	96.0	37.	Mussel shells	424	.4	92.5
38.	Sheepshead	7,609	.2	96.2	38.	Blue pike	404	.4	92.9
39.	Sea bass	7,248	.2	96.4	39.	Chubs	375	.4	93.3
40.	Snapper	6,749	.2	96.6	40.	Swordfish	357	.4	93.7
41.	Squid	6,539	.2	97.0	41.	Sea bass	341	.4	94.1
42.	Spanish mackerel	6,499	.2	97.2	42.	Spanish mackerel	325	.3	94.4
43.	Yellow perch	6,451	.2	97.4	43.	Striped bass	310	.3	94.7
44.	Anchovies	6,336	.2	97.6	44.	Hake	306	.3	95.0
45.	Yellow pike	6,072	.1	97.7	45.	Alewives	296	.3	95.3
46.	Sablefish	6,042	.1	97.8	46.	Smelt	265	.3	95.6
47.	Yellowtail	6,017	.1	97.9	47.	Sheepshead	227	.2	95.8
48.	Rockfishes	5,450	.1	98.0	48.	Groupers	209	.2	96.0
49.	Groupers	5,264	.1	98.1	49.	Yellowtail	208	.2	96.2
50.	Blue pike	5,073	.1	98.2	50.	Quak	205	.2	96.4
51.	Suckers	4,840	.1	98.3	51.	Bluefish	197	.2	96.6
52.	Whitefish	4,779	.1	98.4	52.	Steelhead trout	184	.2	97.0
53.	"Lingcod"	4,163	.1	98.5	53.	Rockfishes	180	.2	97.2
54.	Barracuda	3,698	.1	98.6	54.	Barracuda	173	.2	97.4
55.	Kingfish or "king mackerel"	3,512	.1	98.7	55.	Bloodworms and sandworms	169	.2	97.6
56.	Steelhead trout	3,156	.1	98.8	56.	Sablefish	166	.2	97.8
57.	Striped bass	2,972	.1	98.9	57.	Kingfish or "king mackerel"	157	.2	98.0
58.	Bluefish	2,629	.1	99.0	58.	Spot	142	.1	98.1
					59.	Suckers	140	.1	98.2
					60.	Drum	139	.1	98.3
					61.	Fompano	139	.1	98.4
					62.	Frogs	131	.1	98.5
					63.	"Lingcod"	107	.1	98.6
					64.	Squid	107	.1	98.7
					65.	Eels	103	.1	98.8
					66.	Mussels, sea	103	.1	98.9
						All other	1,415	1.0	100.0
	Total ...	4,059,524	100.0	100.0		Total ...	98,957	100.0	100.0

\* Data are for 1940 except those for the Mississippi River and tributaries which are for 1931.

Table III--Relative Volume and Value of the Fisheries of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, 1940  
(Expressed by species in thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

CATCH BY FISHERMEN						RETURNS TO FISHERMEN					
Posi- tion	Species	Volume (000 lbs.)	Percent of total			Posi- tion	Species	Value (000 dollars)	Percent of total		
			U.S. & Alaska	A & G Coast	Cumu- lative				U.S. & Alaska	A & G Coast	Cumu- lative
1.	Menhaden	638,761	15.7	34.0	34.0	1.	Oysters	7,713	7.8	15.4	15.4
2.	Shrimp	150,604	3.7	8.0	42.0	2.	Shrimp	5,894	6.0	11.7	27.1
3.	Haddock	148,948	3.7	7.9	49.9	3.	Haddock	4,924	5.0	9.8	36.9
4.	Cod	85,934	2.1	4.6	54.5	4.	Clams	3,200	3.2	6.4	43.3
5.	Rosefish	85,270	2.1	4.5	59.0	5.	Flounders	2,791	2.8	5.6	48.9
6.	Crabs	81,088	2.0	4.3	63.3	6.	Cod	2,700	2.7	5.4	54.3
7.	Oysters	78,382	2.0	4.2	67.5	7.	Menhaden	2,214	2.2	4.4	58.7
8.	Flounders	74,690	1.8	4.0	71.5	8.	Lobsters	2,163	2.2	4.3	63.0
9.	Croakers	52,139	1.3	2.8	74.3	9.	Crabs	1,897	1.9	3.7	66.7
10.	Whiting	49,510	1.2	2.6	76.9	10.	Scallops	1,542	1.6	3.0	69.7
11.	Sea herring	45,985	1.1	2.4	79.3	11.	Millet	1,380	1.4	2.7	72.4
12.	Mackerel	40,631	1.0	2.2	81.5	12.	Rosefish	1,273	1.3	2.5	74.9
13.	Pollock	37,527	.9	2.0	83.5	13.	Squeteague	1,173	1.2	2.3	77.2
14.	Mullet	37,124	.9	2.0	85.5	14.	Mackerel	941	1.0	1.9	79.1
15.	Clams	30,935	.8	1.6	87.1	15.	Shad	904	.9	1.8	80.9
16.	Squeteague	28,873	.7	1.5	88.6	16.	Sponges	888	.9	1.8	82.7
17.	Alewives	28,642	.7	1.5	90.1	17.	Croakers	821	.8	1.6	84.3
18.	Scup or porgy	20,691	.5	1.1	91.2	18.	Pollock	695	.7	1.4	85.7
19.	Hake	14,737	.4	.8	92.0	19.	Snapper	588	.6	1.2	86.9
20.	Butterfish	14,525	.4	.8	92.8	20.	Scup or porgy	455	.5	.9	87.8
21.	Lobsters	12,225	.3	.7	93.5	21.	Butterfish	446	.5	.9	88.7
22.	Shad	9,962	.2	.5	94.0	22.	Sea herring	424	.4	.8	89.5
	All other	110,693	2.8	6.0	100.0		All other	5,221	5.2	10.5	100.0
	Total ...	1,877,876	46.3	100.0	100.0		Total ...	50,247	50.8	100.0	100.0

manufacture of buttons. They accounted for 23.2 percent of the total Lakes and Mississippi River production and 4.9 percent of the value. Lake herring ranked second in volume with 13.9 percent and eighth in value with 5.7 percent. Carp placed third with 11.1 percent of the catch and 7.1 percent of the value. Leading in value, however, was lake trout which accounted for 18.9 percent of that total although ranking sixth in production. Ten species accounted for 86 percent of the volume and 84.3 percent of the value. Table IV indicates the relative position of the leading varieties.

Table IV--Relative Volume & Value of the Fisheries of the Lakes & Mississippi River & Tributaries, 1940\*  
(Expressed by species in thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

CATCH BY FISHERMEN						RETURNS TO FISHERMEN					
Posi- tion	Species	Volume (000 lbs.)	Percent of total			Posi- tion	Species	Value (000 dollars)	Percent of total		
			U.S. & Lakes Alaska & Miss.		Cumu- lative				U.S. & Lakes Alaska & Miss.		Cumu- lative
1.	Mussel shells	37,464	.9	23.2	23.2	1.	Lake trout	1,608	1.6	18.9	18.9
2.	Lake herring	22,480	.6	13.9	37.1	2.	Catfish and bullheads	968	1.0	11.4	30.3
3.	Carp	17,890	.5	11.1	48.2	3.	Whitefish	735	.7	8.6	38.9
4.	Buffalofish	15,772	.4	9.8	58.0	4.	Yellow pike	732	.7	8.6	47.5
5.	Catfish and bullheads	11,320	.3	7.0	65.0	5.	Buffalofish	687	.7	8.1	55.6
6.	Lake trout	9,859	.2	6.1	71.1	6.	Carp	603	.6	7.1	62.7
7.	Sheepshead	6,900	.2	4.3	75.4	7.	Yellow perch	533	.5	6.3	69.0
8.	Yellow perch	6,216	.2	3.8	79.2	8.	Lake herring	486	.5	5.7	74.7
9.	Yellow pike	6,067	.1	3.7	82.9	9.	Mussel shells	424	.5	4.9	79.6
10.	Blue pike	5,073	.1	3.1	86.0	10.	Blue pike	404	.4	4.7	84.3
11.	Whitefish	4,719	.1	2.9	88.9	11.	Chubs	375	.4	4.4	88.7
12.	Suckers	4,714	.1	2.9	91.8	12.	Sheepshead	204	.2	2.4	91.1
13.	Smelt	4,209	.1	2.6	94.4	13.	Suckers	135	.1	1.6	92.7
	All other	8,996	.2	5.6	100.0		All other	626	.7	7.3	100.0
	Total ...	161,679	4.0	100.0	100.0		Total ...	8,520	8.6	100.0	100.0

Data are for 1940 for Great Lakes and International Lakes of Northern Minnesota but for 1931 for Mississippi River and tributaries. The last complete survey made for the latter area was for 1931.

California led the various States and Alaska in both production and value with 31.8 percent of our total domestic production and 20.4 percent of the value. Alaska ranked second in volume with 13.9 percent and third in value with 10.7 percent. Massachusetts followed in third place in volume with 12.6 percent and was in second place in value with 15.9 percent. Together, these three areas produced 58.3 percent of the total domestic catch and accounted for 47 percent of the value. The relative positions of the States and Alaska are listed in Table V.

Table V.—Relative Volume and Value of the Fisheries of the U. S. & Alaska, 1940\*  
(In thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

CATCH BY FISHERMEN					RETURNS TO FISHERMEN				
Posi- tion	State	Volume (000 lbs.)	Percent of total United States and Alaska	Cum- ulative	Posi- tion	State	Value (000 dollars)	Percent of total United States and Alaska	Cum- ulative
1.	California	1,290,446	31.8	31.8	1.	California	20,160	20.4	20.4
2.	Alaska	563,688	13.9	45.7	2.	Massachusetts	15,756	15.9	36.3
3.	Massachusetts	510,938	12.6	58.3	3.	Alaska	10,612	10.7	47.0
4.	Virginia	269,651	6.6	64.9	4.	Washington	6,676	6.7	53.7
5.	Florida	187,492	4.6	69.5	5.	Louisiana	5,946	6.0	59.7
6.	North Carolina	170,581	4.2	73.7	6.	Florida	5,005	5.1	64.8
7.	New Jersey	160,554	4.0	77.7	7.	Virginia	4,858	4.9	69.7
8.	Louisiana	145,840	3.6	81.3	8.	New York	4,391	4.4	74.1
9.	Washington	111,632	2.7	84.0	9.	New Jersey	2,957	3.0	77.1
10.	Delaware	103,017	2.5	86.5	10.	Oregon	2,742	2.8	79.9
11.	New York	93,929	2.3	88.8	11.	Maine	2,606	2.6	82.5
12.	Maine	88,088	2.2	91.0	12.	Maryland	2,599	2.6	85.1
13.	Oregon	54,203	1.3	92.3	13.	Michigan	2,022	2.0	87.1
14.	Maryland	51,085	1.3	93.6	14.	North Carolina	1,865	1.9	89.0
15.	Mississippi	40,652	1.0	94.6	15.	Ohio	1,356	1.4	90.4
16.	Michigan	26,231	.6	95.2	16.	Wisconsin	1,207	1.2	91.6
17.	Wisconsin	19,764	.5	95.7	17.	Connecticut	1,060	1.1	92.7
18.	Texas	19,508	.5	95.7	18.	Texas	999	1.0	93.7
19.	Ohio	19,181	.5	96.2	19.	Rhode Island	966	1.0	94.7
20.	Illinois	16,206	.4	97.1	20.	Mississippi	746	.8	95.5
21.	Arkansas	15,732	.4	97.5	21.	Illinois	665	.7	96.2
22.	Connecticut	14,180	.3	97.8	22.	Alabama	595	.6	96.8
23.	Minnesota	13,718	.3	98.1	23.	Delaware	475	.5	97.3
24.	Alabama	13,166	.3	98.4	24.	Minnesota	450	.5	97.8
25.	Georgia	12,672	.3	98.7	25.	Arkansas	411	.4	98.2
26.	Rhode Island	12,060	.3	99.0	26.	Georgia	381	.4	98.6
27.	South Carolina	9,446	.2	99.2	27.	Iowa	302	.3	98.9
28.	Indiana	8,241	.2	99.4	28.	Pennsylvania	266	.3	99.2
29.	Iowa	7,778	.2	99.6	29.	South Carolina	266	.3	99.5
30.	Tennessee	3,435	..	-	30.	Indiana	222	.2	99.7
31.	Pennsylvania	2,318	..	-	31.	New Hampshire	105	.1	99.8
32.	Kentucky	1,622	..	-	32.	Tennessee	104	.1	99.9
33.	Missouri	928	..	-	33.	Missouri	77	..	-
34.	New Hampshire	788	..	-	34.	Kentucky	61	..	-
35.	Kansas	455	..	-	35.	Kansas	17	..	-
36.	Nebraska	145	..	-	36.	Nebraska	16	..	-
37.	South Dakota	114	..	-	37.	South Dakota	11	..	-
38.	Oklahoma	40	..	-	38.	Oklahoma	4	..	-
Total .....		4,059,524	100.0	100.0	Total ....		98,957	100.0	100.0

\*Data are for 1940 except for the Mississippi River and tributaries which are for 1931.

\*\* Less than one-tenth percent.

Salt-water sources produced the bulk of the U. S. and Alaska catch, yielding 3,885,646,000 pounds or 95.7 percent of the total volume, valued at \$89,994,000 or 90.9 percent of the total value. Most of the leading species listed in the table covering all varieties from all sources (Table I) were salt-water products. Fresh-water items leading in production were mussel shells, 37,464,000 pounds, and lake herring, 22,480,000 pounds, which ranked 18th and 23rd in Table I. In value, lake trout led all fresh-water species with \$1,608,000 and placed 15th among all items in Table I, while catfish and bullheads, in 19th place in Table I, were the second, bringing \$1,230,000 to the fishermen. Salt-water varieties predominated among the shellfish and miscellaneous category as they composed 91 percent of the total volume and almost 98 percent of the total value. Shrimp, crabs, and oysters were the most important in volume, followed by fresh-water mussel shells. In value, oysters, shrimp, and clams were the three leaders, with the most important fresh-water item, mussel shells, ranking eighth. Salt-water fish composed 96 percent of the volume and 88 percent of the value of the total U. S. and Alaska fish catch. Tables VI and VII divide the U. S. and Alaska catch into fresh-water and salt-water groupings, in which fish and shellfish, etc., are shown separately.

See pages 6 and 7 for Tables VI and VII.

Table VI.—Relative Values and Value of Salt-water Fisheries of the U. S. and Alaska, 1940\*  
(Expressed by species in thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

C A T E G O R Y										R E G I O N										P E R C E N T OF TOTAL										V A L U E										P E R C E N T OF TOTAL										C O M M O N																																																																					



Table VII.—Relative Volume and Value of Fresh-water Fisheries of the U. S. and Alaska, 1940\*  
(Expressed by species in thousands of pounds and thousands of dollars)

C A T C H B Y F I S H E R M E N				R E T U R N S T O F I S H E R M E N			
Position	Species	Volume	Percent of total	Position	Species	Value	Percent of total
U.S. & Fresh-water	U.S. & Fresh-water	(000	U.S. & Fresh-water	U.S. & Fresh-water	Species	(000	U.S. & Fresh-water
Alaska	fish	lbs.)	Alaska	Alaska	fish	Dollars)	Alaska
Total	Fresh-water fish:			Total	Fresh-water fish:		
22	Lake herring	22,480	6	15	Lake trout	1,608	1.6
24	Carp	19,770	5	19	Catfish and bullheads		
25	Catfish and bullheads			25	Whitefish	1,230	1.2
27	Buffalofish	18,960	5	26	Yellow pike	745	.8
32	Lake trout	15,831	4	27	Buffalofish	732	.7
33	Sheepshead	9,859	2	28	Carp	650	.6
37	Yellow perch	6,918	2	29	Yellow perch	686	.7
41	Blue pike	6,451	2	32	Lake herring	547	.6
43	Blue pike	6,072	1	33	Blue pike	486	.5
48	Suckers	5,073	1	38	Chubs	404	.4
49	Whitefish	4,840	1	39	Sheepshead	375	.4
50	Smelt	4,779	1	40	Suckers	205	.2
51	Chubs	4,209	1	41	Smelt	140	.1
50	Smelt	2,411	1	57	Sunfish	126	.1
60	Sunfish	2,168	1	61	All other	65	.1
61	All other	5,327	1	-	Total ...	272	.3
-	Total ...	135,148	3.3	-	Total ...	8,311	8.4
-	Fresh-water shell- fish, etc.:			-	Fresh-water shell- fish, etc.:		
1	Muscle shells	37,464	.9	37	Muscle shells	424	.4
2	Frogs	875	..	58	Frogs	131	.1
3	Crawfish	132	..	62	Crawfish	12	..
-	All other	259	..	-	All other	85	.1
-	Total ...	38,730	1.0	-	Total ...	652	.7
-	Total Fresh-water items	173,878	4.3	-	Total Fresh-water items	8,963	9.1

\*Data are for 1940 except those for the Mississippi River and tributaries which are for 1931.  
..Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one-tenth percent.

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## SUPERVISED COMMERCIAL FISHING IN MINNESOTA

By C. F. Culler\*

Supervised commercial fishing has been instituted in Minnesota by the Department of Conservation for the removal of rough fish from its interior lakes to create a better habitat for the game fish. This is a continuing problem because the so-called rough fish, carp and buffalo, are extremely prolific; and, if even a few are left in a lake, it is only a few years until they have reached an abundance that will crowd the game fish population to the limit for its very existence.

Along the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers there are uniform fishery regulations between the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In interior waters of Minnesota, where the jurisdiction of only one state is involved, fishing operations are carried on by crews employed by the State and by contracts let to commercial fishermen. Under the latter plan, fishermen are charged a percentage of their profits for the privilege of conducting the commercial fishing operations. All contract fishing is strictly supervised; and, in the past, commercial fishermen have found their own outlets for their product, and conducted their own business operations.

Under a new plan being formulated, a State Supervisor of Fisheries has been appointed who will be in charge of all fish sales. Contractors as well as State crews will, in the future, report their catches to him, and he will negotiate for the disposal of their catches.

The principal varieties of rough fish that are removed from Minnesota waters are carp, buffalofish, dogfish, and bullheads. The first three species are found in largest numbers in the Southern half of the State; the bullhead problem is confined to a great extent to the Northern section.

Too many bullheads are not usually thought of as a menace; but, in many of the Minnesota lakes, the population has reached the point where they have practically taken over the lakes, and the reproduction of game fish is practically nil. Investigation has shown the bullheads are cannibalistic and have eaten small pike, yellow perch, sunfish and crappie. During the past year, the State employees on the bullhead removal project in Cass and Itasca Counties removed 2,090,514 pounds of bullheads and 3,764 pounds of perch; during the previous year, 1,330,763 pounds of bullheads were removed in this manner in Itasca County and in the Waterville area in south central Minnesota. Bids are received periodically for the purchase of bullheads taken on the bullhead project in Cass and Itasca Counties, and the successful bidder takes the entire production for a certain period at a specified price.

The total number of pounds of rough fish removed during the past fiscal year (July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943) was 8,675,994 pounds, about 2,900,000 pounds more than the total removed during the previous fiscal year.

Contract fishermen during the past fiscal year removed 5,561,885 pounds of rough fish as compared with 3,876,197 pounds for the previous year. It may well be that the increase is due in some measure to the efforts of the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries to increase production for food fish in the war effort. State day-labor crews last year removed 729,831 pounds as compared with 172,163 pounds for the previous year. The State crews usually work on lakes which do not produce a large poundage, and their work has been conducted principally in the interests of creating a better habitat for the game fish where the production is not sufficiently large and the difficulties of removal are too great for the lake to be of much interest to the contractor.

Some rough-fish operations are conducted by the Fish Propagation Bureau in connection with its fish rescue work, and 290,000 pounds were caught incidental to this project. Practically no rough fish were removed by this division prior to last year.

Most of the work of the contractor is done by seining under the ice during the winter months. The State crews, likewise, work in this manner; but they also seine numerous lakes during the summer months and in the spring of the year, and build and install many traps in streams to catch the rough fish when they go upstream to spawn. Each State crew is made up from six to a dozen men and one foreman; all employees of the State. A Commercial Fish-

\*Area Coordinator, Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries.



eries Supervisor is in charge of the work of all crews. The time of some of these units is devoted mostly to the removal of all kinds of rough fish; while some spend nearly all their time removing bullheads, a task now being done entirely by these groups. A few bullhead removal contracts were in force at the beginning of the fiscal year, but a policy has been adopted since to have all such removal work accomplished by State employees.

The State has three bullhead removal projects in operation in lakes in Cass and Itasca Counties. Under these, fishermen who are employees of the State remove the fish with certain types of gear - principally hoop nets - and are paid on a percentage basis, receiving 75 percent of the gross sales price of the fish caught. The balance of 25 percent is credited to the rough-fish removal fund to pay supervisors and inspectors on the projects and all other operating expenses, to carry on additional rough-fish removal work, and to provide a surplus to cover any personal liability payments which might be incurred.

During the last year, 28 contractors were employed in rough-fish removal work and operated on approximately 70 bodies of water; during the same period, the State crews operated on 39 water areas. During the season now about to begin, the State expects to have approximately the same number of contractors operating as last year. State crews will no doubt work on many more bodies of water this year than they did last, the number being limited by scarcity of men to perform this type of work, and difficulty in acquiring nets and other equipment. This applies particularly to acquiring automotive equipment for the transportation of men and fish caught in these operations.

On the carp and buffalo removal projects, likewise, the contractors operate on a percentage basis, receiving from 65 percent to 85 percent of the gross receipts from their catches. The percentage depends upon the nature of the bodies of the water on which they have contracts.

All the commercial fishing operations in the State of Minnesota are strictly supervised by the authorized agents of the Director. In addition, practically all the commercial operations in Minnesota are conducted by the use of seines under the ice with the exception of the bullhead removal projects, and in that phase of work, hoop nets are used. There have been claims that many game fish are killed while the rough fish are being removed. From all reports received, only a few game fish are killed by conducting the seining operations during the winter.

It is believed that there are available at the present time in Minnesota waters, approximately 15 million pounds of carp and buffalo and 5 to 8 million pounds of bullheads that could be caught and used for food if obstacles mentioned above could be overcome. It would

also appear that Minnesota has a potential yearly supply of 5 to 8 million pounds of rough fish and 3 million pounds of bullheads that would constitute a food supply for the citizens of the State as well as for other sections of the United States.

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#### FUNDS ARE PROVIDED FOR THE OCF

The Conference committee considering the House and Senate versions of the First Deficiency Appropriation bill took the following action on appropriations for the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries and the Fish and Wildlife Service:

Approved \$175,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries. The House had previously allowed \$150,000, and the Senate \$200,000, the figure submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. This is the first appropriation which has been requested for the work of OCF;

Approved \$135,000 for additions to the seal byproducts plant on the Pribilof Islands. The House previously had allowed nothing for this item, and the Senate had approved \$275,000, which would have made possible the construction of a byproducts plant on St. George Island in addition to the expansion of the plant on St. Paul's;

Approved \$19,000 for cooperative oyster research in Maryland. This previously had been approved by both houses of Congress.

The Conference version of the bill was approved by both houses December 18 and sent to the White House where it was signed by the President on December 24.

#### U. S. PRODUCTION OF FISH FOR 1944 PREDICTED AT FOUR BILLION POUNDS

United States and Alaska production of fish and shellfish in 1944 will probably reach, and may exceed, four billion pounds, Coordinator of Fisheries Harold L. Ickes said on December 31. The estimated production of fish and other marine foods next year is expected to be somewhat higher than the 1943 production, and greater by 300,000,000 pounds than the 1942 total. It will, however, be lower than the normal production of about 4,400,000,000 pounds.

Three species of fish - pilchard, menhaden, and salmon - account for more than half of U. S. and Alaska production. It is estimated that in 1944 the production of pilchards, which are canned as California sardines and which are also important as a source of fish meal and oil, and menhaden, will be at least as large as in 1943. It is probable that the poundage of salmon taken will be larger than it was in 1943.

Hope for improved production from the fisheries stems chiefly from the fact that a substantial number of new vessels will be available for service next year. Since July 1, materials have been allotted for 528 new vessels of all types. Of these, 261 were scheduled for completion in the last two quarters of 1943, 143 in the first quarter of 1944, 72 in the second quarter, 41 in the third, and 11 in the fourth. In some cases the completion of vessels will be held up due to lack of engines or parts of engines made necessary by the Navy's expanded program of landing barge construction, but it is believed most of the craft will be ready to enter the fisheries early enough to add to production totals.

Failure of the fishing industry to meet production goals last year and this year was in large part due to the lack of vessels. Early in the war the armed services requisitioned more than 700 craft of the fishing fleet and although some of these have been returned to their owners, most of them are still in service, many in far distant corners of the world.

The pack of canned fish is expected to increase by about ten percent over the 1943 totals. Increases are looked for in packs of salmon, Maine and California sardines, and tuna. Somewhat smaller packs of oysters, clam products, shrimp, crabs, and mussels may be in prospect, mainly because of the heavy demand for these products in the fresh state.

Supplies of fresh fish, mainly brought in on the Atlantic Coast, may be larger than 1943's disappointing totals, depending on prompt settlement of the fishermen's strike at Boston, New Bedford, and New York, and entry of new vessels into the East Coast fisheries.



## SPONGE PRODUCTION IN 1944 TO CONTINUE AT REDUCED LEVEL

United States sponge production in 1944 will continue to be small and prices will probably remain high, Dr. Paul S. Galtsoff, expert of the Fish and Wildlife Service has reported. The United States is the world's largest consumer of sponges, as well as one of the largest producers. Eighty-five percent of all animal sponges come from waters off Florida or from Cuba and the West Indian islands. A widespread blight destroyed a vast number of sponges beginning in 1939 and recovery of the beds has been slow since the sponge is a very slow growing organism.

Sponge farming is practical and may be profitable, Dr. Galtsoff said, but at best could only supplement natural production. The sponge, a very old type of animal which has seen few evolutionary changes, has remarkable regenerative powers. Sponge slices as small as three by four inches, one half an inch thick, can be tied to rocks and placed in salt water where they soon become complete sponges again. These slices will grow into legally marketable size in three or four years.

Several factors restrict sponge farming. One is that the animals must be planted in areas protected from tropical storms. Another is that the water must be fully saline, and not brackish. There are some points among the Florida Keys where these qualifications can be met. Since sponges get their food by straining microscopic plants and animals from enormous quantities of water, it is important that sponge farmers give them plenty of room. It is recommended that only one sponge per square yard be planted.

The sponge is capable of standing more abuse, without loss of life, than any other animal, but it cannot live very long out of water. It was suggested, therefore, that great care be taken in transplanting the sponges. Not only has the blight caused a drop in sponge production, but security restrictions have added to the decline. Many of the best sponges grow under waters as much as 100 miles out and it is difficult or impossible to fish these beds under present conditions.

Although the United States normally produces 30 percent of the world's sponge supply, very little is known concerning our sponge resources as no surveys of the beds have ever been made. Cuban sponge beds have been extensively studied as have the beds of British Honduras, an important producer. As a protective measure, it has been recommended that a complete survey of the sponge beds be made, to be followed by regulation of fishing so that no more will be taken in a given year than are replaced by natural propagation and growth.

## STAFF OF DIVISION OF FISHERY INDUSTRIES UNDERGOES CHANGES

Since mid-August, there have been a number of changes in the supervisory staff of the Division of Fishery Industries. Effective August 16, A. W. Anderson was appointed Chief of the Division, after having served as Acting Chief since March. Anderson formerly was Chief of the Market News Section of the Division. He succeeded R. H. Fiedler, who transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief of its Marine Industries Section. Mr. Anderson has had long experience in both commercial fishing and in the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service. A graduate of the College of Fisheries, University of Washington, he worked for eight years in the commercial fish meal and oil industry, supervised the design, erection and operation of reduction plants in California, British Columbia, Norway, and Iceland. In 1930, he became connected with the Service as Statistical and Marketing Agent in the Middle Atlantic States. Later, he worked on technological problems, chiefly concerned with the utilization of by-products in the Service laboratories at Gloucester, Mass., and Seattle, Wash. In 1937, he was transferred to Washington to the Service's Market News Service.

Following Anderson's appointment as Chief of the Division, Wm. H. Dumont was selected to fill the vacated position as head of the Market News Service. This change became effective October 7. Prior to entering the Government, Dumont was engaged in the oyster business in New Jersey. He was first employed by the Service as a biologist and later as a statistical agent, and in the latter capacity, he collected production data in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and Mississippi River areas. In November 1937, he was placed in charge of the New York City Market News office, the first one of these offices to become established. Early in 1943, he was detailed to Washington, D. C., to assist in special war work, largely in connection with problems concerning the Office of Price Administration

and the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries. Born in New York State, Dumont went to college at Rutgers University, where he received both his bachelor's and master's degrees. He has been succeeded in the New York Market News Office by F. J. Anderson.

James M. Lemon was appointed Chief of the Technological Section of the Division on November 11, to succeed Roger W. Harrison, who had resigned to accept a position in the vitamin-oil industry in Seattle. Mr. Lemon has been associated with the Service since 1928, when he was employed as Associate Technologist specializing in refrigeration. In 1930, he was transferred to Gloucester to take charge of the Service's newly established technological research laboratory. In 1935, the work of the Gloucester Laboratory was transferred to College Park, Md., and the new station was placed under his direction. He is a native of Auxvasse, Mo., a graduate of the University of Missouri, and received his master's degree at the University of Florida. His former position at the College Park Laboratory has been filled by Dr. Hugo W. Nilson.

#### GOVERNMENT ASKS CESSATION OF FISHING VESSEL TIE-UP

A joint plea that the Boston fishing fleet return to work immediately on the basis of a four-point program announced simultaneously by the Office of Price Administration, was made on December 12, by Roy F. Hendrickson, Director of the Food Distribution Administration, and Ira N. Gabrielson, Acting Coordinator of Fisheries in the Department of the Interior.

The OPA program was drawn after frequent consultations with representatives of the East Coast fishermen and boat owners. In issuing its plan OPA turned down a request informally presented by representatives of the fishermen for a temporary suspension of price ceilings on cod, haddock, blackbacks and yellowtails. The fishing tie-up, in its second week, affects all vessels operating out of Boston and New Bedford, and draggers operating out of New York, and is costing approximately 1,000,000 pounds of fish a day. The OPA program was contained in the following telegram sent by Price Administrator Chester Bowles to Captain Patrick McHugh of Boston, representing the Atlantic Fishermen's Union:

"For several days we have been in consultation with Congressmen Peterson and Herter of House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and Representatives of Office of Coordinator of Fisheries and of War Food Administration concerning New England fish situation. From conferences with you and from verbal statements you have made to representatives of these other agencies, our understanding is that you are requesting major changes in fish prices, as well as emphasizing that the reductions in fish prices at ex-vessel level which went into effect in July have not been passed forward to consumer. This office is taking following steps immediately:

"(1) We will establish dollars-and-cents prices at retail for most eastern species of fish now under price control, in the cities of the eastern United States which have community dollars-and-cents ceilings for grocery items. The retail margins are based upon a study of actual dollars-and-cents margins in 1942. The issue of these dollars-and-cents controls will take place within a few days.

"(2) We will authorize an increase in the ex-vessel price of lemon sole to 16 cents per pound and of sea scallops to 38 cents per pound for winter period. This increase will be passed on through all distribution levels. This is in addition to increase in price of pollock to 7 cents for December which has already been authorized. These adjustments are being made upon the basis of data presented to us which indicate that our present winter prices for these species are below the 1942 averages. Pollock prices for December were adjusted in consideration of the fact that they did not have a seasonal increase during the same months as had been provided for other species. As soon as adequate data are available in writing, the price of that fish for the winter will be adjusted to the 1942 level if our present price proves to be below that level. This follows our policy of adjusting any price which is shown to be out of line with the major principle used in the regulation.

"(3) Coincident with the retail price regulation, some revisions of wholesale markups will be made, designed to prevent obtaining of multiple margins where unwarranted, and designed to reduce wholesale margins in port cities which are out of line with 1942 levels.

"(4) There will be appointed at once by our Boston Regional office a New England Fisheries Committee. Membership of this committee will include fishermen, boat owners, dealers and retailers. The committee may select a chairman from outside the industry.

"Soon as feasible after appointment of this committee, it will be called together and the following (and other problems discussed with it:)

- "(1) The best solution for the present two-price system for blackbacks and yellowtails.
- "(2) Problem of port differentials. This problem must be considered, however, in light of our program of uniform dollars-and-cents ceilings at retail for a given city.
- "(3) A reexamination of wholesale margins at all levels and applicable to both port and interior points. As soon as this committee has made its report, this office will make any adjustments that are proper on the basis of the committee's recommendations and consistent with stabilization program."

The following telegram was sent to Captain McHugh by Dr. Gabrielson and Mr. Hendrickson:

"The Food Distribution Administration of the War Food Administration and Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries of the Department of Interior concur in the telegram of December 10, addressed to you by the Office of Price Administration. We believe that it offers a fair and equitable basis on which the fishermen may return to work. The public interest suffers by continuance of the tie-up of the fishing fleet. The membership of your organization is asked to recognize the necessity for maximum production of food and is urged to resume fishing."

#### ADVISORY BOARD ON JUST COMPENSATION ISSUES REPORT

The War Shipping Administration announced on December 7 that the Advisory Board on Just Compensation had reached a final determination of the problems of ship acquisition which had been referred to the Board by executive order. Members of the Board were appointed by the President of the United States through Executive Order 9387, dated October 15, 1943, to "establish fair and equitable standards, rules, and formulae of general applicability for the guidance of War Shipping Administration in determining the just compensation to be paid for all vessels requisitioned, purchased, chartered, or insured by the Administration." The conclusions of the Board were transmitted in a communication addressed to the WSA, reading as follows:

"We are herewith enclosing our report as the Advisory Board on Just Compensation. In it we have set forth in the form of rules the standards and principles to be observed, in respect of the valuation of vessels requisitioned for title or use by the United States, and in the disposition of matters which have arisen and will arise in connection with the granting of insurance upon and the voluntary chartering of vessels.

"In arriving at the conclusions the rules embody we have been greatly aided by the material contained in Document 20, in the hearings before the Bland Committee, and by the arguments and briefs filed at the public hearing held on November 26th and 27th. Because of the full and exhaustive character of these aids to our deliberations, our labors have been greatly lightened, the time required for them has been shortened, and our confidence in the correctness of the rules we have embodied in our report as our best judgment in the premises has been greatly enhanced.

"It seems appropriate to comment briefly on the Comptroller General's ruling of November 28, 1942. Contrary to the impression existing in many quarters, the Comptroller General does not limit compensation in the case of requisitioned vessels to values existing on September 8, 1939. That date is used merely as the starting point for the determination of values. The necessity of allowing subsequent enhancement that is not 'directly' caused by economic conditions resulting from the emergency is specifically recognized by him. This standard does not necessarily exclude subsequent enhancement which directly reflects the economic changes incident to the improvement in general conditions since 1939.

"It is obviously impossible to know without very extensive inquiry into the facts to what extent any enhancement in value was due to that cause, and the order which created the Board confined its duties to the establishing of 'standards, rules and formulae.' On this account we did not undertake to consider how far the rules we are submitting would in practice reach different results from the rules recommended by the Comptroller General. It is conceivable that in application the difference might turn out to be far less than has at

times been assumed, and that the dispute would appear to be more in the reasoning by which the problems were solved than in the answers reached.

"We have been greatly impressed not only with the care and consideration which the record discloses that both you and the Comptroller General have given to the matters involved, but with the moderation and judgment exercised by all concerned in endeavoring to work out a solution consistent with the interest of the United States and the justice of the case. In closing we take this opportunity to record our great appreciation of the fact that this has been so."

The report referred to in the above communication sets forth the standards, rules, and formulae of general applicability to be followed by the Administrator. It is reproduced as follows:

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON JUST COMPENSATION TO THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

Pursuant to the order of the President of October 15, 1943, establishing it, the Board hereby "in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States," establishes "fair and equitable standards, rules and formulae of general applicability for the guidance of the War Shipping Administration in determining the just compensation to be paid for all vessels requisitioned, purchased, chartered, or insured by the Administration."

Rule 1. Just compensation for vessels requisitioned for title or for use is to be determined on the basis of value as of the date of taking, subject to deduction on account of enhancement, if any, as hereinafter set out in Rule 4, and with allowance for any loss on account of delay in payment from the date of taking, not exceeding the current commercial rate of interest. Value means value on the American market, not on foreign markets.

Rule 2. In the case of requisition of foreign flag vessels under Public Law 101, just compensation should be determined as in the case of domestic vessels.

Rule 3. Where market value cannot be determined by sufficient sales, or hirings of vessels of like character, made at or about the time of taking, it is to be determined by the Administrator from a consideration of cost of construction, acquisition cost so far as relevant, improvements, replacement costs, depreciation, earnings, physical condition, appraisals for insurance or other purposes, and any other relevant facts upon which a reasonable judgment as to value can be based. These various matters are to be given such weight by the Administrator, as in his opinion they are justly entitled to, in determining the price that would probably result from fair negotiations between an owner willing to sell and a purchaser desiring to buy.

Rule 4. From the value at the time of taking, there should be deducted any enhancement due, to the government's need of vessels which has necessitated the taking, to the previous taking of vessels of similar type, or to a prospective taking, reasonably probable, whether such need, taking, or prospect, occurred before or after the declaration of the National Emergency of May 27, 1941. Enhancement due to a general rise in prices or earnings, whenever occurring, should not be deducted. In the application of this rule neither the proclamation of Limited Emergency of September 8, 1939, nor the facts existing at that time, are in themselves of significance. The Board does not determine whether any enhancement after May 27, 1941, other than as enumerated above as deductible, should be excluded; since the Board is advised that the value of ocean-going vessels was higher on May 27, 1941, than at the time of taking, and that any enhancement since May 27, 1941, in vessels of other types, not deductible under the foregoing, is attributable to a general rise in prices or earnings, and should therefore not be deducted.

Rule 5. The enhancement clause of section 902(a) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, has no application to the valuation of chartered vessels for the purpose of insurance.

Rule 6. The enhancement clause of section 902(a) has no application to voluntary charters or purchases under Public Law 101.

Rule 7. In the event of loss due to a risk assumed by the United States in connection with the use of any vessel where no valuation or other mode of compensation has been agreed to, just compensation should be determined on the basis of value on the date of such loss.



Where a redetermination or readjustment of rates or values is effected pursuant to the terms of a charter or other agreement, just compensation should be determined as of the date of redetermination. In both cases the determination is subject to deduction on account of enhancement, if any, as hereinabove set out in Rule 4.

Rule 8. Section 902(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, has no application to vessels merely because they have received mail subsidies under the Act of 1928. The section has application only to vessels which have received a construction-differential subsidy under Title V of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; and a mail subsidy is not a construction-differential subsidy within the meaning of section 902(b) of the Act.

Rule 9. Valuations agreed upon by the Administrator and owners are binding, if not in excess of just compensation determined as above prescribed; and settlements should be made on the basis of such valuations with an allowance for any actual loss due to the delay in payment from the date when such settlements would have been made, if no objections had been raised, not exceeding the current commercial rate of interest.

Rule 10. Agreements fixing compensation for the title or use of vessels are not binding in the valuation of vessels of owners not parties to the agreements. Such valuations, however, if freely arrived at, may be considered along with other factors as some evidence of value.

December 7, 1943

Learned Hand  
/s/ John J. Parker  
Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr.

The WSA stated that a further announcement as to the action taken upon the report would be made shortly.

#### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION DISCUSSES RECOMMENDED FISHERY NAMES

Recently the Fish and Wildlife Service asked the U. S. Food and Drug Administration if it would object to the labeling of shipments of certain fish, when they come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drug Act, if the names in column 1, which the Service believed descriptive and not misrepresentative, were used.

<u>Recommended Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Other Names</u>
Anglerfish	<u>Lophius piscatorius</u>	Monkfish or Goosefish
Rajafish	<u>Genus raja</u>	Skates
Bay mussel	<u>Mytilus edulis</u>	Mussel or Sea mussel
Sea mussel	<u>Modiolus modiolus</u>	Horse mussel

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, W. G. Campbell, replied on December 28 as follows:

"We have your letter of December 9 in which you discuss the nomenclature of certain fish and shellfish and recommend the names anglerfish, rajafish, bay mussel and sea mussel as standard or recognized common names for the four varieties listed in your letter.

"In this connection our concern is, of course, that the requirement of section 403(i) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act shall be fully met to the end that the consumer may not be misled and may be properly informed as to the identity of the article purchased. It is our understanding that the term "anglerfish" is fully as appropriate for Lophius piscatorius as the other names listed and that this fish has not yet acquired any recognized or common market designation since it has not been extensively used as a food fish. We shall raise no objection to the labeling of this fish as anglerfish.

"After considerable deliberation we are also willing to accept your recommendation that fish generally known as skates may be labeled as rajafish. To a degree this is coinage of a new name and to that extent some doubt may be raised as to its acceptance as a common or usual name. We recognize, however, that the fish in question are properly identified as raja and we are disposed to interpose no objection to their labeling as rajafish on assurance from you that such name is properly descriptive and not misleading.

"Regarding the species of mussels mentioned, we have no adverse comment to offer to your recommendation. When modifying terms are used denoting geographical derivations, we

fully expect that the descriptive terms truly represent the facts. In this instance we are guided by your assurance that the mussels for which the name "bay mussel" is proposed are actually obtained from bays, coves or other relatively sheltered areas, while the so-called "sea mussels" are obtained from areas exposed to the open sea. If this is the case, we see no objection to the terms proposed for labeling the species which you have listed."

Hereafter, Market News reports will use the designation Anglerfish, Rajafish, and Bay and Sea mussels as the preferred names.

#### DRAFT REVIEW ORDERED FOR AWAY-FROM-HOME WORKERS

On December 10, 1943, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, was further amended by the addition of subsection (1) to section 5 of the Act. Subsection (1) in part is as follows:

"(1) In the case of any registrant whose principal place of employment is located outside the appeal board area in which the local board having jurisdiction over the registrant is located, any occupational deferment under subsection (c) (2) or subsection (e) of this section (section 5) existing at the date of enactment of this subsection shall within thirty days after such date, and any such occupational deferment made after the date of enactment of this subsection shall within ten days after such deferment is made, be submitted for review and decision to the selective service appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which is located the principal place of employment of the registrant."

The order, designed to provide a closer check on deferments in view of the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, stipulates that "appeal boards having jurisdiction over the principal place of employment of the registrant will make the review and decision." The cases of hundreds of thousands of deferred draft registrants will be reopened by this action.

For example, a man registered in Boston and working in San Francisco might have received a deferment by mail. Under the new order the appeal board in San Francisco has the authority to make an on-the-scene check of the registrant's actual essentiality.

The order provides that the file of every registrant who is occupationally deferred in Class 2-A or 2-B on or before December 10 must be forwarded by January 9 to the appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which is located the principal place of employment of the registrant. For registrants classified 2-A or 2-B after December 10, the local boards are instructed to send the registrant's files to the proper appeal board within ten days after the local board's classification. No review will be required by Selective Service when the registrant's principal place of employment and local board are in the same appeal board area.

Selective Service states that the new order does not interfere with the registrant's right to appeal. Registrants will continue to file appeals through the local board in which they are registered.

#### STEEL DRUM RESTRICTIONS TIGHTENED

The War Production Board on December 29, issued Limitation Order L-197, as amended, tightening restrictions on steel drums. Under the original order, products were divided into two classes. For products of one class, use of both new and used drums was prohibited without authorization by WPB, while in the other class although the use of new drums was prohibited, used drums were permitted.

Under the amended order, products are classified in three categories. Those in the first category may not be shipped in steel drums; those in the second category may not be shipped in new steel drums. Those in the third category may be shipped in new drums only when authorized by WPB, but may be shipped in used drums. Among items in the first category are cold pack and frozen food products. Fish and marine animals oils, (except fish livers, and vitamin oils derived from fish or fish livers) are listed in the third grouping.

## PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE FOR MATERIALS FOR VESSEL REPAIRS OUTLINED

Special directions for filing applications for allotments of controlled materials needed to make two classes of products required for ship repairs have been spelled out in Direction No. 41 to CMP Regulation No. 1, the War Production Board announced on December 30. The two classes of products involved are (1) Class A products and (2) Bureau of Ships' Special Navy products. Applications and supplemental applications for controlled materials to fill orders for such products should be filed at the following places, according to the user and type of vessel requiring the product:

Type of Product	Users	Use	Manufacturers File Applications With
Class "A" Product (other than Bureau of Ships' Special Navy)	Army Repair Yards	All Vessels	Army Repair Yard (CMP-4A)
	Navy Yards, Repair	" "	Navy Yards, Repair (CMP-4A)
	Navy Section Bases	" "	WPB (CMP-4B)
	Private Repair Yard	" "	WPB (CMP-4B)
Bureau of Ships' Special Navy Products	Private Dockside	" "	WPB (CMP-4B)
	Navy Yards, Repair	" "	Navy (CMP-4A)
	Navy Section Bases	" "	Navy (CMP-4A)
	Private Repair Yard	Naval Vessels	Navy (CMP-4A)
	Private Dockside	" "	Navy (CMP-4A)
	Private Repair Yard	Other Vessels	WPB (CMP-4B)
	Private Dockside	" "	WPB (CMP-4B)

In filing applications on Form CMP-4B for any product classification, requirements for the manufacture of ship repairs need not be treated separately. They should be included in the manufacturer's application covering his entire product classification. These rules for applications for material apply regardless of whether the repairs are capitalized or not. However, they do not apply to facilities or equipment that are part of the plant where the repairs are made, as distinct from products and materials that will be incorporated in ships.

Copies of the Bureau of Ships' Special Navy Products List may be obtained from the Bureau of Ships (CMP), Washington, D. C.

Applications filed with the Navy under this Direction should be addressed to Bureau of Ships (CMP), Navy Department, Washington, D. C., except in the case of U. S. Coast Guard Contracts which should be addressed to Headquarters, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C. Applications filed with the Navy or Army Repair Yard should be addressed to the yard involved. Those filed with WPB should be addressed to the War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

## NEW FISHERY LEAFLETS

Suggestions for restoring depleted alewife fisheries are presented in the Service's Fishery Leaflet 42, "Restoration and Management of the New England Alewife Fisheries with Special Reference to Maine," by G. A. Rounsefell and L. D. Stringer.

Explaining in brief the established practice of caring for aquarium fishes, the Service's Fishery Leaflet 43, "Care of Aquarium Fishes," was published in December. This publication, a revision of earlier memoranda, contains a list of more complete sources on the subject.

An enumeration and short description of the various processes for making bloaters, are contained in Fishery Leaflet 44, "How to Make Bloaters."

Copies of the leaflets can be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Illinois.

Sectional Marketing Reviews

## FISHERIES OF THE GULF OF MEXICO

Canned shrimp totals have been far below those of last season and show no tendency to increase, the Service's Fishery Market News office in New Orleans reported in November. The

pack under Federal inspection in standard cases for this season from July 1 to November 27, stood at 355,406 cases compared to 468,072 cases last year. This was a drop of 24 percent.

Although shrimp canning decreased, the amount of shrimp used for other purposes has increased in all areas reporting except Port Lavaca, Texas. Biloxi has shown the greatest gain.

Cold-storage holdings of shrimp were down only 6 percent from last year at the end of November. In Morgan City, Houma and Biloxi plans are under way for the building of new freezing facilities. These are badly needed in all of these fishing centers. At present, shrimp is being shipped considerable distances to be frozen, due to the lack of freezing facilities and storage space in or near the production centers. The present freezers report capacity operation and it is almost impossible to obtain storage space.

#### FISHERIES OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON

Receipts of salmon on the Seattle wholesale fish market during December were smaller than those of the preceding months, following closure of Puget Sound purse-seine and gill-net fishing on November 20, according to the Service's Market News office in Seattle. Considerable amounts of salmon were received from coastal areas, however, and these combined with the receipts from the otter trawl and shark fishery to compose the major part of arrivals during the month. Prices for soupfin shark meat reached a record of 62 cents per pound on one sale during the second week of December.

A preliminary 1943 estimate for albacore fishing off the Washington and Oregon coasts shows 14,500,000 pounds caught, an increase of 1½ million pounds over the 1942 total for northern waters. The California catch was 21 million pounds, 2½ times the 1942 figure, making the total for the Pacific Coast the largest recorded.

## Fresh Fish Trade

### NEW YORK RECEIPTS DROP 10 PERCENT IN OCTOBER

Large-scale reduction of receipts of yellowtail, flounders, hard clams, and mackerel during October contributed to an over-all decrease of shipments of fresh and frozen fishery products to the New York salt-water fish market, according to the New York Market News office. Wholesale receipts totaled 21,305,000 pounds, compared with 23,153,000 pounds in September and 23,273,000 pounds in October 1942. Hard clams, cod, shrimp, and blackback flounders were the most important items in volume of receipts.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products--Salt-water Market, New York City\*

Item	October 1943	Oct. 1943 compared with		September 1943	October 1942
Classification:	Pounds	Sept. 1943	Oct. 1942	Pounds	Pounds
		Percent	Percent		
Fish	14,119,000	-10	-8	15,627,000	15,271,000
Shellfish, etc.	7,185,000	-5	-10	7,526,000	8,002,000
Total receipts	21,305,000	-8	-8	23,153,000	23,273,000
Important Items:					
Cod	2,159,000	+37	+43	1,580,000	1,511,000
Flounders:					
Blackback	1,818,000	+67	+32	1,090,000	1,379,000
Yellowtail	992,000	-50	-72	1,980,000	3,528,000
Haddock	1,427,000	-25	+64	1,894,000	872,000
Mackerel	1,157,000	-39	-7	1,892,000	1,241,000
Pollock	458,000	+31	-32	350,000	670,000
Scup (porgy)	427,000	-29	+59	601,000	268,000
Whiting	1,239,000	+22	+55	1,015,000	798,000
Clams, hard	2,207,000	-26	-5	2,989,000	2,331,000
Lobsters	515,000	-14	-2	598,000	527,000
Oysters, shell	1,495,000	+41	-13	1,064,000	1,717,000
Shrimp	1,980,000	+9	+3	1,821,000	1,934,000
Arrivals By:					
Fishing vessels	1,520,000	-37	-31	2,431,000	2,189,000
Truck, freight, and express	19,784,000	-5	-6	20,723,000	21,084,000

\*Excluding imports entered at New York City.



## FIRST NINE MONTHS' LANDINGS AT THREE NEW ENGLAND PORTS 11 PERCENT BELOW 1942

Landings of fishery products during September at the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me., showed an increase of 17 percent over the same month in 1942, totaling 38,392,092 pounds, according to data released by the Fish and Wildlife Service in Current Fishery Statistics No. 89. These products were valued to the fishermen at \$2,132,464 and averaged 5.55 cents per pound. This compares with 5.48 cents during September 1942, and 5.25 cents during August 1943.

Total landings at the three ports for the first nine months of 1943 amounted to 270,063,569 pounds, a decline of 11 percent or 34.5 million pounds under the same period the previous year. Gloucester landings were more than 10 million pounds greater, while Boston receipts declined 43 million pounds.

Landings by Fishing Vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine										
Item	September 1943		August 1943		September 1942		Nine months ending with--			
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	September 1943		September 1942	
Cod	2,515,758	6.30	3,766,539	6.02	1,952,297	7.99	33,861,166	9.10	39,223,033	5.76
Haddock	8,952,408	6.90	7,927,796	6.79	9,279,311	7.43	78,857,179	9.31	94,989,452	6.45
Hake	816,882	5.62	453,976	5.72	523,912	6.71	3,011,176	6.94	2,528,034	5.46
Pollock	558,106	4.45	478,935	4.51	1,227,389	5.33	8,162,044	8.06	8,982,704	4.82
Cusk	245,442	5.24	254,595	5.47	228,752	6.45	1,249,529	7.47	1,867,690	5.29
Halibut	2,870	21.88	9,514	19.30	64,278	18.90	151,801	24.12	459,052	18.87
Mackerel	7,490,190	7.50	8,864,760	6.16	2,010,690	6.68	33,616,445	6.14	18,836,481	5.13
Flounders:										
Gray sole	164,695	6.81	188,788	6.77	156,329	7.05	1,885,209	8.99	2,312,330	6.06
Lemon sole	84,100	8.12	53,205	7.91	123,630	13.50	1,030,611	10.96	1,261,517	9.48
Yellowtail	168,744	4.77	122,475	4.02	636,109	3.69	2,240,508	6.88	4,191,246	3.89
Blackback	94,654	5.18	69,065	4.97	115,875	7.42	1,052,154	8.00	1,060,275	5.79
Dab	212,105	4.38	210,867	4.39	193,088	4.44	2,483,665	5.86	2,335,386	4.06
Other	-	-	-	-	4,577	-	565	-	6,912	-
Swordfish	19,622	30.00	135,812	30.00	51,289	37.03	228,162	30.00	114,776	36.28
Rosefish	14,532,751	3.73	15,399,984	3.73	12,426,942	3.24	80,291,140	4.01	100,295,678	2.93
Tuna	-	-	-	-	3,036	13.08	-	-	7,078	9.42
Whiting	2,084,119	4.25	4,945,005	4.21	3,549,662	5.08	19,421,021	4.24	24,368,564	4.26
Wolffish	12,932	3.93	18,137	4.02	43,726	5.74	558,447	7.70	948,764	4.06
Scallops (meats)	74,520	30.00	78,932	30.00	37,743	35.67	617,226	46.58	428,828	30.59
Other, fresh	362,194	-	294,948	-	246,834	-	1,345,521	-	406,722	-
Total	38,392,092	5.55	43,273,333	5.25	32,875,469	5.48	270,063,569	6.90	304,624,722	4.89
By ports:										
Boston	12,989,012	6.90	14,468,109	6.44	14,237,139	7.52	119,386,651	9.00	162,332,484	6.09
Gloucester	23,696,281	4.91	26,490,885	4.69	16,844,512	3.99	134,772,961	5.31	124,806,309	3.56
Portland	1,706,799	4.22	2,314,339	4.12	1,793,818	3.33	15,903,957	4.67	17,485,929	3.20

\*Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

## FRESH AND FROZEN FISHERY RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO DURING OCTOBER DROP 11 PERCENT

Declining 11 percent compared to October 1942, fresh and frozen fish and shellfish receipts at Chicago for October 1943 totaled 6,371,000 pounds, the Chicago Fishery Market News office has reported. The decline was occasioned by lighter arrivals of lake trout, whitefish, halibut, and shrimp. Receipts were 9 percent less than those of the preceding month. Deliveries of lake trout and whitefish declined because of termination of open seasons, although some fishing for spawning lake trout was permitted in certain areas in conjunction with hatchery operations.

Compared with the first 10 months of 1942, 1943 receipts through October were running approximately 24 percent higher, with mackerel, carp, yellow pike, cod, and suckers contributing mainly to the gain. Only sauger, the bulk of which is produced in Canada, showed any appreciable decrease. Smaller receipts of sauger were attributed to greater consumption of this item in Canada.

Of the six leading sources of supply for Chicago during October 1943, four showed lower production figures than in September. During the first 10 months of 1943, however, all but Louisiana and Michigan have exceeded their 1942 output.

Motor trucks continue to decline in usage compared to last year, showing a 26 percent drop for the first 10 months in 1943. However, October figures show truck shipments up 17 percent over September 1943, mainly due to a definite shift of shrimp shipments from rail freight carriers. Truck shipments of shellfish increased 108 percent over those of September 1943.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Chicago

Item	October 1943	October 1943 compared with		10 months Jan.-Oct. 1943	10 mos. 1943 compared with 10 mos. 1942	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1942
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Fresh-water fish	3,600,000	+ 9	+ 2	35,006,000	+ 18	35,913,000
Salt-water fish	1,594,000	- 36	- 26	25,016,000	+ 41	21,913,000
Shellfish, etc.	1,177,000	- 3	- 20	8,545,000	+ 5	10,341,000
Total receipts	6,371,000	- 9	- 11	68,567,000	+ 24	68,167,000
<u>Important Items:</u>						
Carp	353,000	+ 3	+ 39	3,633,000	+ 78	2,594,000
Lake herring	326,000	+ 67	0	2,649,000	+ 21	3,568,000
Lake trout	693,000	+ 13	- 13	5,713,000	+ 5	6,417,000
Sauger	621,000	+152	+ 92	2,367,000	- 33	4,057,000
Sucker	286,000	- 10	+117	2,470,000	+ 55	1,773,000
Whitefish	122,000	- 60	- 64	4,254,000	+ 44	3,411,000
Yellow pike	367,000	+ 48	+ 76	3,208,000	+ 70	2,297,000
Cod	375,000	+ 31	+144	1,997,000	+ 63	1,478,000
Halibut	396,000	- 55	- 43	10,040,000	+ 40	8,977,000
Shrimp	788,000	- 19	- 28	6,144,000	+ 8	7,119,000
<u>Leading Sources:</u>						
Louisiana	590,000	- 14	- 18	3,602,000	- 2	4,696,000
Massachusetts	700,000	- 33	- 18	7,310,000	+ 9	8,013,000
Wisconsin	603,000	- 29	+ 1	7,275,000	+ 6	8,596,000
Manitoba	1,060,000	+ 74	+ 70	7,379,000	+ 25	6,894,000
Domestic total	4,502,000	- 10	- 19	45,317,000	+ 18	47,694,000
Imported total	1,868,000	- 7	+ 16	23,250,000	+ 37	20,473,000
<u>Transported by:</u>						
Truck	1,543,000	+ 17	- 43	14,977,000	- 26	24,937,000
Express	2,667,000	- 17	+ 31	30,807,000	+ 85	19,448,000
Freight	2,160,000	- 12	- 11	22,783,000	+ 24	23,782,000

SEATTLE RECEIPTS SHOW LARGE GAIN IN SEPTEMBER

Wholesale receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products at Seattle in September totaled 8,862,000 pounds, 65 percent over the previous month and 8 percent above September a year ago, according to the Service's Market News office in that city. Seasonal gains in receipts of sablefish and salmon and greatly increased production of flounders and rockfishes were credited with much of the increase over the August total. In the first nine months of 1943, there were 63,463,000 pounds of fishery products received in Seattle, 90 percent of the 12-month total for 1942.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Seattle\*

Item	September 1943	September 1943 compared with		9 months Jan.-Sept. 1943	9 mos. 1943 compared with 9 mos. 1942	Jan-Dec 12 months 1942
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	8,862,000	+ 65	+ 8	63,463,000	+ 22	70,711,000
<u>Important Items:</u>						
Flounders	1,748,000	+ 79	+189	7,808,000	+ 14	7,712,000
Halibut	944,000	- 18	- 62	20,320,000	+ 25	19,121,000
"Lingcod"	301,000	- 33	+ 34	7,346,000	+ 50	5,766,000
Rockfishes	608,000	+311	+319	3,565,000	+171	1,791,000
Sablefish	1,035,000	+161	+ 42	3,303,000	+ 16	4,307,000
<u>Salmon:</u>						
Chinook or king	1,168,000	+ 60	- 46	6,792,000	- 20	9,022,000
Silver or coho	871,000	+ 80	+ 16	2,389,000	- 19	6,166,000
Oysters, Pacific, shucked	109,000	+ 4	+118	1,443,000	+ 97	1,158,000

\*Halibut and Shark fleets and receipts from local and all other sources.

## GULF PRODUCTION SHOWS DROP IN SHRIMP AND CRAB CATCH IN SEPTEMBER

Although shrimp production in the Gulf of Mexico generally increases from August to September, this relationship was reversed this year due to two factors, according to information furnished by the Service's Market News office in New Orleans. The first was that the August production was higher than usual because the shrimp season which usually opens on August 15 was opened on August 10. The second factor was the establishment of price ceilings on fresh shrimp on September 15, causing a temporary disruption of production.

The oyster catch showed its anticipated increase with the advent of the first "R" month, but it did not reach last year's proportions due apparently to the limitation on marketing caused by consumer reaction to the comparatively high prices charged for oysters in all forms.

Crab production fell off considerably because of insufficient fishermen to maintain normal volume. Fresh-water and salt-water fish production continued above that of last year.

## Production of Fishery Products in the Gulf States\*

Item	Unit	Sept. 1943	September 1943 compared with		9 months Jan-Sept 1943	Compared with 9 months 1942	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1942
			Aug. 1943	Sept. 1942			
			Percent	Percent			
Shrimp:							
For canning	Bbls.	35,734	0	- 2	90,597	- 9	187,285
Other	do	<u>25,100</u>	- 21	+24	<u>154,536</u>	+48	<u>173,051</u>
Total	do	60,834	- 10	+ 7	245,133	+20	360,336
Oysters:							
For canning	do	-	-	-	504,574	-10	567,206
Other	do	<u>12,433</u>	+188	- 8	<u>207,400</u>	+31	<u>244,032</u>
Total	do	12,433	+188	- 8	711,974	- 1	811,238
Hard crabs	Lbs.	720,000	- 43	-43	7,024,000	-39	14,148,000
Crab meat, fresh cooked	do	92,000	- 38	-31	813,000	-30	1,450,000
Salt-water fish	do	421,000	+ 15	+ 7	4,385,000	+ 6	6,039,000
Fresh-water fish	do	49,000	- 13	+37	516,000	+25	521,000

\* Includes production in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

## POLLOCK PRICES RAISED IN AMENDMENT 19 TO MPR-418

Higher ceiling prices were established temporarily by OPA on December 1 for sales of drawn pollock by fishermen during December, increasing the rates paid from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound to 7 cents. This  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cent differential will be extended up the line to the consumer. The action merely extends the winter ceiling, generally operative from January to March, inclusive, back through December. In making its announcement, OPA stated that before next October, it plans to revise its schedules again so that during the winter season of 1944-45, which will then be from October through March, inclusive, the price to producers for drawn pollock, bulk ex-vessel, will be 6 cents.

The winter run of pollock begins in October when other New England varieties begin to taper off. However, OPA had considered the winter run from January through March, and provided winter ceilings accordingly. The higher price to be paid fishermen this season, OPA said, will recompense them for October and November deliveries when they received only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. The higher price will be passed along to the consumer. OPA said this is fair because the consumer has been enjoying pollock at lower prices during the last few months when he should have been paying more.

Action was taken under Amdt. 19 to MPR-418, Fresh Fish and Seafood, effective December 1, 1943. Excerpts from Amdt. 19 follow:

1. In section 20, Table A, the prices per pound for Schedule No. 11 for December are amended to read as follows:

TABLE A -- MAXIMUM PRICES FOR PRODUCERS OF FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD  
Price in cents per pound for bulk ex-vessel--Boxed prices are 1 cent per pound higher

Schedule No.	Species	Item No.	Style of dressing	Size	Price per pound, December
11	Pollock ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )....	1	Drawn .....	.....	7 8
		2	Round .....	2 1/2 lbs. up .....	6 7
		3	" .....	1 1/2 lbs. to 2 1/2 lbs. .	5 6
		4	" .....	Under 1 1/2 lbs. ....	3 4

2, 3, 4, and 5 in section 20, Tables B, C, D, and E, the prices per pound for Schedule No. 11 for December are amended to read as follows:

Sched. No.	Species	Item No.	Style of Dressing	Size (count per lb.)	Price per pound, December				
11	Pollock ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> ) ..	1	Drawn .....	All sizes ....	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13
		2	Round .....	Over 2 1/2 .....	.08	.09	.10	.11	.12
		3	" .....	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 .....	.07	.08	.09	.10	.11
		4	Fillets .....	All sizes ....	.21	.23	.24	.26	.28
		5	Dressed .....	" .....	.11 1/2	.12 1/2	.13 1/2	.15	.16 1/2
		6	Round .....	Under 1 1/2 .....	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09

\*TABLE B--MAXIMUM PRICES FOR PRIMARY FISH SHIPPER SALES OF FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD.

TABLE C--MAXIMUM PRICES FOR RETAILER-OWNED COOPERATIVE SALES AND SALES BY WHOLESALERS OTHER THAN PRIMARY FISH SHIPPER WHOLESALERS TO OTHER WHOLESALERS OF FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD.

TABLE D--MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CASH AND CARRY SALES OF FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD.

TABLE E--MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SERVICE AND DELIVERY SALES OF FRESH FISH AND SEAFOOD.

#### PACIFIC OPA ADMINISTRATOR GIVEN PRICE-FIXING POWERS BY AMENDMENT 20 TO MPR-418

Delegating to the administrator of Region VIII the power to fix maximum prices for sales of fresh fish not covered specifically by MPR-418, the Office of Price Administration on December 31 issued Amdt. 20 to MPR-418, effective January 7, 1944. OPA Region VIII includes Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Arizona. Excerpts from Amdt. 20 follow:

Section 20 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 418 is amended by the addition of a new paragraph (a) to read as follows:

(a) The Regional Administrator for Region VIII may by order fix maximum prices for all types of sales of fresh fish or seafood of species for which a maximum price has not been established in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 418: *Provided, That:* (1) During the year preceding the issuance of the order, all of such species of fish or seafood which was consumed in the United States en-

tered the United States at or was produced within Region VIII; (2) substantially all of such species of fish or seafood during the year preceding the issuance of the order was consumed within Region VIII; and (3) the maximum price fixed by the order for each type of sale of such species of fish or seafood does not exceed the 1942 weighted average price for that type of sale, provided that such price is otherwise in accord with the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, Executive Order No. 9250 and Executive Order No. 9328. The Regional Administrator for Re-

gion VIII shall issue with each order an opinion setting out the above circumstances. Each order shall provide such allowances and deductions of general applicability as are provided in Maximum Price Regulation No. 418. All of the other provisions of general applicability in Maximum Price Regulation No. 418 shall be incorporated in each order. Any order issued pursuant to this section shall apply to the area designated by the Regional Administrator, but in no event shall the order extend beyond the limits of Region VIII.

#### RETAIL SALES BY FISHERMEN COVERED BY AMENDMENT 6 TO MPR-439

A method by which fishermen who sell their catch at retail can determine their proper retail maximum prices was announced December 20 by the OPA.

The regulation controlling the prices of fresh fish at retail provides for mark-up over net cost, which is carefully defined by the regulation. The mark-up allowed is that which the individual retailer used in the base period, July 5-10, 1943.

The action authorizes the District Offices, upon application by the fishermen, to permit fishermen selling at retail to use as "net cost" the fishermen's maximum prices established in the wholesale fish regulation (MPR-418). Since the fisherman retailer is usually a small operator and probably without records of his mark-ups during the July 5-10 period, the action also authorizes the District Offices to supply appropriate mark-ups.

Amendment No. 6 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 439--Fresh Fish and Seafood at Retail--became effective December 27, 1943. Excerpts follow:



Section 3 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) Any retailer who did not offer for sale any species of fish or seafood listed in section 2 or any form or style of any species during the period July 5 to July 10, 1943, inclusive, or who cannot price his fresh fish and seafood commodities under section 3 (a) or (b) hereof shall

file a written application to the nearest district office of the Office of Price Administration for approval of a permitted retail mark-up on each of such species in the style or form to be sold. The application shall include a statement setting forth the reason why pricing cannot be based on section 3 (a) or (b) and a proposed schedule of mark-ups by species and forms and styles to be sold.

Any district office of the Office of Price Administration may establish maximum mark-ups of such an applicant in line with the mark-ups of similar retailers. The district office shall establish Table A prices in Maximum Price Regulation No. 418 as the net cost for any applicant who is the producer of the fresh fish or seafood which he sells at retail.

## Frozen Fish Trade

### U. S. FROZEN FISH HOLDINGS ON OCTOBER 1 APPROXIMATE 5-YEAR AVERAGE

While cold-storage holdings of all U. S. plants on October 1 were 16 percent under those of October 15, 1942, they were nevertheless almost exactly the same as the recorded 5-year average for October 15, figures published in Current Fishery Statistics 87 by the Fish and Wildlife Service disclose. Stocks increased 4 percent, or 4,001,000 pounds, from the September 1 total, compared with increases of 5,700,000 pounds and 4,763,000 pounds, respectively, in the nearest comparable period in 1942 and the average of the five previous years. Holdings of halibut and whiting, the leading items, fell slightly below the totals on September 1, and those of salmon and mackerel, next in importance, rose 21 and 1 percent, respectively.

Holdings of Fishery Products in the United States

Item	Oct. 1, 1943	Oct. 1 compared with			Sept. 1, 1943	Oct. 15, 1942	5-yr. av. Oct. 15
		Sept. 1, 1943	Oct. 15, 1942	5-yr. av. Oct. 15			
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<b>Frozen fish and shellfish:</b>							
Total holdings	97,122,000	+ 4	- 16	*	93,121,000	115,128,000	97,135,000
<b>Important items:</b>							
Butterfish	2,965,000	+11	+540	+206	2,682,000	463,000	969,000
Croakers	2,296,000	-15	- 1	- 6	2,705,000	2,308,000	2,451,000
<b>Fillet:</b>							
Cod	2,252,000	-15	- 36	+ 2	2,661,000	3,498,000	2,212,000
Haddock	3,231,000	+36	- 65	- 65	2,374,000	9,306,000	9,177,000
Rosefish	3,696,000	+17	- 23	+ 8	3,151,000	4,787,000	3,435,000
Flounders	2,089,000	-10	+ 17	+ 97	2,311,000	1,786,000	1,058,000
Halibut	12,707,000	- 2	- 9	- 9	13,018,000	13,935,000	13,916,000
Herring, sea	2,997,000	- 7	+151	+130	3,208,000	1,194,000	1,302,000
Mackerel	7,952,000	+ 1	- 28	+ 3	7,871,000	10,970,000	7,705,000
Sablefish	2,116,000	+55	- 35	- 3	1,369,000	3,240,000	2,186,000
Salmon	8,663,000	+21	- 18	- 11	7,143,000	10,579,000	9,717,000
Scup (porgies)	2,750,000	- 5	+ 56	+224	2,903,000	1,762,000	849,000
Whiting	10,590,000	- 3	- 30	- 9	10,922,000	15,180,000	11,617,000
Shrimp	4,145,000	+71	- 7	+ 24	2,423,000	4,437,000	3,331,000
<b>Cured fish:</b>							
Herring, cured	17,407,000	-13	+ 27	+ 8	19,996,000	13,752,000	16,070,000
Salmon, mild-cured	2,020,000	+16	- 70	- 72	1,738,000	6,652,000	7,259,000

\* A decrease of less than one-half percent.

### ROSEFISH FILLETS REPLACE WHITING AS LEADING ITEM IN U. S. FREEZINGS

Dropping 24 percent below the activity of the previous month, the freezings of fishery products by United States cold-storage plants fell to 26,468,000 pounds in September, according to Current Fishery Statistics 87, published by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This was a slight increase over freezings of September 15 to October 15, 1942, and 22 percent larger than the 5-year average for that period. Whiting, the leading item for the previous three months, was frozen in lesser quantities as rosefish fillets, at a par with August, took the lead among items frozen. Halibut, salmon, and mackerel freezing also was greatly reduced. The only major items displaying considerable increases were shrimp and sablefish.

## Freezings of Fishery Products in United States Cold Storage Plants

Item	September 1943	September compared with			August 1943	Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1942	5-yr. av. Sept. 15 to Oct. 15
		Founds	Percent	Percent			
Total fish and shellfish	26,468,000	- 24	+ 1	+ 22	34,767,000	26,281,000	21,772,000
<u>Important Items:</u>							
Butterfish	464,000	- 49	+536	+108	909,000	73,000	223,000
<u>Fillets:</u>							
Cod	471,000	- 30	- 9	+ 19	674,000	517,000	395,000
Haddock	554,000	+ 5	- 67	- 69	530,000	1,680,000	1,787,000
Rosefish	4,387,000	+ 1	+ 56	+ 95	4,361,000	2,816,000	2,250,000
Flounders	751,000	- 15	+ 53	+165	887,000	492,000	283,000
Halibut	1,268,000	- 50	- 6	- 21	2,537,000	1,356,000	1,611,000
Mackerel	2,181,000	- 29	- 30	+ 39	3,089,000	3,107,000	1,572,000
Sablefish	1,247,000	+156	+ 7	+ 18	488,000	1,163,000	1,060,000
Salmon	2,403,000	- 38	+ 11	- 8	3,866,000	2,159,000	2,605,000
Swordfish	306,000	- 62	+107	+212	801,000	148,000	98,000
Whiting	3,616,000	- 49	+ 3	+ 71	7,136,000	3,503,000	2,118,000
Shrimp	2,357,000	+128	- 22	+ 14	1,035,000	3,037,000	2,073,000

## OCTOBER 27 COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS IN BOSTON 25 PERCENT BELOW LAST YEAR

Decreasing 25 percent compared with October 28 last year, holdings of frozen fishery products in Boston cold-storage plants amounted to 13,474,000 pounds on October 27, according to the Service's Boston Market News office. Most of the popular species declined considerably - haddock fillets decreased 88 percent, mackerel, 38 percent; rosefish fillets, 41 percent; and cod fillets, 31 percent. A few varieties showed a slight increase. Shrimp holdings jumped 127 percent. When compared with the total holdings on September 29, there was a decrease of only 2 percent.

Whiting held in 13 cold-storage warehouses in Maine and Massachusetts amounted to 6,465,000 pounds on October 30. This was only 8,000 pounds less than on September 25, but 2,452,000 pounds less than on October 31, 1942. About 74 percent of the total consisted of dressed, H & G, fillets, and skuljoes; 26 percent was round whiting, and less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 percent was classed as animal food.

## Boston Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Oct. 27, 1943	October 30 compared with		Sept. 29, 1943	Oct. 28, 1942
		Sept. 29, 1943	Oct. 28, 1942		
	Founds	Percent	Percent	Founds	Founds
Total fish and shellfish	13,474,000	- 2	- 25	13,810,000	17,866,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
<u>Fillets:</u>					
Cod	617,000	+52	- 31	406,000	895,000
Flounder	314,000	+39	+ 3	226,000	304,000
Haddock	431,000	-30	- 88	615,000	3,504,000
Rosefish	466,000	+30	- 41	359,000	792,000
Mackerel	2,782,000	+ 1	- 38	2,762,000	4,461,000
Scallops	296,000	-42	+ 8	507,000	275,000
Shrimp	370,000	+21	+127	306,000	163,000

## NEW YORK COLD-STORAGE PLANTS INCREASE HOLDINGS IN OCTOBER

Holdings of frozen fishery products in New York cold-storage warehouses totaled 11,036,000 pounds on November 1, according to the Service's Fishery Market News office in that city. This was an increase of 3 percent over stocks held on October 1, and 9 percent over stocks held a year earlier. Large gains over October 1 stocks were made in eels and shrimp, while herring, sablefish, sea trout (gray), whitefish, whiting, and scallops showed appreciable increases. Tending to offset these gains were decreases in croaker, halibut, mackerel, salmon, and scup (porgy). As compared with November 1 of last year, large increases were shown in buffalo fish and carp, butterfish, croaker, eels, flounder, shad, shrimp, and squid, while halibut, mackerel, salmon, gray sea trout, whitefish, and scallops showed large decreases.

## New York Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Nov. 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1943 compared with		Oct. 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1942
		Oct. 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1942		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	11,036,000	+ 3	+ 9	10,757,000	10,163,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Butterfish	851,000	- 9	+ 85	930,000	460,000
Flounders, sole, etc.	391,000	- 7	+ 59	421,000	246,000
Mackerel	782,000	- 14	- 33	908,000	1,171,000
Sablefish	331,000	+ 13	- 16	294,000	396,000
Salmon	290,000	- 14	- 36	339,000	451,000
Scup (porgy)	463,000	- 15	+ 18	547,000	392,000
Shad	436,000	- 3	+ 99	450,000	219,000
Whitefish	549,000	+ 18	- 36	465,000	856,000
Whiting	562,000	+ 26	+ 4	445,000	542,000
Scallops	162,000	+ 12	- 53	145,000	346,000
Shrimp	1,481,000	+ 43	+ 59	1,033,000	930,000

## CHICAGO COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS DECLINE 4 PERCENT DURING OCTOBER

Cold-storage holdings of frozen fishery products declined 4 percent during the four-week period from September 30 to October 28, with whitefish, haddock and rosefish fillets, halibut, and salmon manifesting the heaviest withdrawals, according to the Service's Market News office in Chicago. Heavy receipts of Manitoba sauger, yellow perch and yellow pike, however, entered the freezers to hold the decrease to a small figure. Since the run was a failure in 1943, smelt holdings are 96 percent under 1942 figures. Lake trout and whitefish markets have been exceptionally active this year with the bulk being sold fresh; accordingly, freezing of these varieties has been held to a minimum with the result that current holdings are 31 and 39 percent less than those of a year ago.

## Chicago Cold-storage Holdings

Item	Oct. 28, 1943	Oct. 28, 1943 compared with		Sept. 30, 1943	Oct. 29, 1942
		Sept. 30, 1943	Oct. 29, 1942		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	5,121,000	- 4	+ 11	5,324,000	4,621,000
<u>Important Items:</u>					
Blue pike and sauger	415,000	+212	+ 49	133,000	278,000
Chubs	285,000	- 18	- 5	346,000	300,000
Lake trout	182,000	+ 54	- 31	118,000	263,000
Smelt	10,000	+100	- 96	5,000	274,000
Whitefish	114,000	- 45	- 39	206,000	188,000
Yellow perch	206,000	+ 50	+ 81	137,000	114,000
<u>Fillets:</u>					
Cod	247,000	+ 18	+ 36	210,000	182,000
Rosefish	109,000	- 51	- 31	223,000	159,000
Halibut	497,000	- 27	+ 54	677,000	322,000
Whiting	433,000	- 9	+ 73	477,000	250,000
Shrimp	443,000	+ 7	- 11	414,000	500,000
Squid	134,000	+ 17	+1240	115,000	10,000

## CANADIAN HALIBUT AND MACKEREL HOLDINGS 43 PERCENT LESS THAN 1942 ON NOVEMBER 1

Holdings of frozen fresh fish in Canadian cold-storage plants on November 1, 1943, totaled 35,042,000 pounds, 3 percent less than holdings on the same date the previous year, according to preliminary data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of halibut and mackerel were each 43 percent below a year ago on this date, while sea herring holdings were down 11 percent. The main items held in freezers on November 1 were cod, salmon, sea herring, and halibut.

Item	Canadian Cold-storage Holdings				
	Nov. 1, 1943	Nov. 1 compared with		Oct. 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1942
	Pounds	Oct. 1, 1943 Percent	Nov. 1, 1942 Percent	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Frozen fresh fish</u>					
Total holdings	35,042,000	+ 6	- 3	33,023,000	36,081,000
Important items:					
Cod:					
Whole	3,304,000	*	+63	3,295,000	2,024,000
Fillets	4,332,000	- 3	+72	4,487,000	2,519,000
Haddock, whole	676,000	-11	+161	762,000	259,000
Salmon	6,953,000	+77	*	3,922,000	6,950,000
Sea herring	7,408,000	-19	- 11	9,180,000	8,296,000
Halibut	4,148,000	+12	- 43	3,715,000	7,293,000
Mackerel	1,263,000	+ 4	- 43	1,212,000	2,199,000
Whitefish	1,012,000	-28	+ 45	1,400,000	697,000
<u>Frozen smoked fish</u>					
Total holdings	1,774,000	- 6	+ 4	1,897,000	1,707,000
Important items:					
Fillets; cod, haddock, etc.	645,000	+ 1	- 23	637,000	843,000
Sea herring kippers	903,000	-17	+ 35	1,088,000	667,000

\*An increase of less than one-half percent.

#### OCTOBER CANADIAN SALMON FREEZINGS 1.7 MILLION POUNDS BELOW 1942

Freezings of fishery products in Canadian cold-storage plants during October, declined 26 percent below those for the same month a year earlier, according to preliminary data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Fresh fish frozen during the month totaled 8,490,000 pounds. A decrease of 1.7 million pounds in salmon freezings accounted for the major portion of the decline.

Item	Freezings of Fishery Products in Canadian Cold-storage Plants				
	October 1943	Oct. compared with		September 1943	October 1942
	Pounds	Sept. 1943 Percent	Oct. 1942 Percent	Pounds	Pounds
<u>Frozen fresh fish</u>					
Total freezings	8,490,000	- 25	- 26	11,265,000	11,399,000
Important items:					
Cod:					
Whole	492,000	- 45	+ 46	900,000	338,000
Fillets	1,724,000	- 40	+ 14	2,880,000	1,516,000
Salmon	3,748,000	+ 13	- 31	3,306,000	5,460,000
Halibut	130,000	- 89	- 60	1,149,000	327,000
Sea herring	238,000	- 81	+131	1,238,000	103,000
Mackerel	379,000	+312	- 61	92,000	964,000
Pickrel	349,000	+676	- 26	45,000	472,000
<u>Frozen smoked fish</u>					
Total freezings	817,000	+ 26	- 10	649,000	909,000
Important items:					
Fillets; cod, haddock, etc.	508,000	+	- 17	17,000	612,000
Sea herring kippers	269,000	- 28	+ 28	373,000	210,000

#### USE OF FREEZER SPACE RESTRICTED BY WFA

Two related War Food Administration orders--FDO 90 and FDO 90.1--which became effective December 24, exclude specified types of meat by-products and miscellaneous parts from public "freezer" cold-storage space; and limit the occupancy period for other specified types of meat by-products and miscellaneous parts to 10 days.

Together with other steps that have been taken by the FDA and others, the action will free approximately 10 percent of U. S. public freezer space (below 30 degrees F.) and relieve the current shortage of such space, which is badly needed during the next two or three months in order to hold the current record volume of slaughtered livestock as well as other commodities.



The commodities covered by the companion orders (1) are as suitable for storage in "cooler" space (30-35 degrees) as in freezer space; or (2) they are relatively low in food value;

Commodities entirely excluded from freezer space occupancy are lard (including rendered pork fat), cured meats, tallow, oleo oil, rendered suet, bones, lungs, udders, and horse meat;

Commodities that may remain in freezer space for only a single period of 10 days are stomachs, pork skins, hearts, heads, ears, tripe, fries, melts, plucks, chitterlings, snouts, hocks, pork tails, pigs feet, veal tails and ox tails, kidneys, and knuckles.

For the purposes of FDO 90 the following definition is used:

The term "freezer space" means any artificially cooled storage space of 10,000 cubic feet net capacity or more which can be maintained at a temperature of 29 degrees Fahrenheit or lower (not operated as a part of an established wholesale or retail food-business, hotel, or other establishment where persons are housed or fed, and not including that portion of the freezer space occupied by individual lockers having a capacity of less than 25 cubic feet, curing cellars, cutting rooms, and chill rooms, held in excess of 29 degrees Fahrenheit, which are used in the processing of meat).

#### CHICAGO'S COLD-STORAGE PLANTS ARE OVERBURDENED

Inadequate freezing and cold-storage facilities are handicapping the functions of the fishery trade in Chicago, the Service's Fishery Market News office in that city reports. Chicago has 17 cold-storage plants, six of which hold fishery products. Stocks held now include more than 7 million pounds of fishery products. These and other products on hand are severely taxing the capacities of the plants.

Available refrigerated holding space and freezing facilities are so limited that many cars of fish have been forced to remain up to 6 or 7 days waiting for space and unloading crews. In some instances, loads destined for Chicago have been directed as far away as Detroit, Springfield, and Milwaukee to obtain adequate storage facilities. The latter practice involves added handling costs and necessitates an unusual amount of business planning.

Conditions have created a practice of freezing and storing fishery products "as is" or "as received," in whatever containers shipped. Pan and single item freezing is restricted and, in many cases, impossible. The consequent storage of loaded containers has caused some fish--particularly small fish in tightly-packed boxes--to become sour.

Many plants already have expanded their facilities as much as the buildings on adjoining property will permit, and have converted all suitable storage space into processing rooms. As a result, very little relief of congestion is possible through enlargement of existing facilities. While there is hope in some quarters of additional space for fishery products being made available in warehouses now being used exclusively for other commodities, that development would not remedy the primary problem. Under present conditions of distribution and storage, Chicago's freezing and holding facilities are very severely taxed to handle all perishable food products, and industries, which operate on a day to day basis, such as the fresh and frozen fish trade, have no assurance that processing or storage space will be available when needed.

#### AMENDMENT 9 TO MPR-364 EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 17

Ceiling prices of imported and domestic frozen smelt were increased by amounts ranging up to 10 cents per pound in sales to consumers as a result of corrections in importers' and wholesalers' maximum prices announced December 17, by the OPA. Primary factor in the increase was the provision of a mark-up of 25 percent for secondary wholesalers. OPA said that there had been no provision for wholesalers' mark-ups in the previous regulation on frozen smelt because the agency had not had sufficient information about distribution practices in the industry. Instead, every seller from the importer up to the retailer was required to use the same base price.

Also entering into the increase was an equalization between the Canadian ceiling prices for frozen smelt and those of the United States. The domestic ceiling prices for frozen smelt, OPA said, were below levels in the base period of March 1942 which control ceiling prices established for them in Canada. Previously base prices were 24 cents per pound for

extra, round; 15 cents for No. 1, 8 cents for medium, and 25 cents for dressed. There was no base price for the Jumbo smelt which comes from Newfoundland, and was priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation. The base price for it, together with equalized margins for distributors will leave the retail price at about its previous level, OPA said.

It was provided that importer-wholesalers might add to the base prices for frozen smelt the freight from the point of shipment to the importer-wholesalers' warehouse, but not in an amount greater than the carload rail freight rate, if such rate was available. The mark-up of 25 percent which is allowed wholesalers other than importer-wholesalers is established at the same level as mark-ups provided in the regulation for distributors of other types of frozen fish.

#### Other provisions in the amendment:

1. Permit a wholesaler who buys frozen fish or seafood and processes it by a style of processing for which a price is fixed in the table of base prices, to include as part of his net cost, the difference between the base price set for the frozen fish in the condition in which it was purchased, and the base price for the frozen fish processed. This corrects a deficiency in the regulation, due to the fact that it previously did not allow the wholesaler to include any part of the processing cost in the net cost to which he applied his mark-up.

2. Require a secondary wholesaler who makes deliveries to retail stores and such buyers as restaurants to use a mark-up of no more than 15 percent if he delivers by common carrier. Such deliveries will be considered as cash-and-carry sales, and will not be allowed the 25 percent mark-up allowed wholesalers who provide service and delivery.

3. Eliminate from the definition of a "primary wholesaler" the limitation against selling individual retail stores and restaurants and other purveyors of meals and not customarily delivering. This enables a wholesaler who does sell and customarily deliver to such buyers to determine his ceiling, instead of being confused by the fact that, if he is in fact a primary wholesaler, no rule is given for him, as a primary wholesaler, in pricing such sales.

The actions were taken in Amdt. 9 to MPR-364, Frozen Fish and Seafood, effective December 17, 1943. Simultaneously, an order was issued, effective the same day, revoking MPR-303, which previously regulated maximum prices for frozen Canadian smelts. Excerpts from the amendment follow:

1. Section 3 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Net cost.* The wholesaler's "net cost" is the amount he paid for the particular item of frozen fish or seafood delivered at his customary receiving point, less all discounts allowed him except the discount for prompt payment, and excluding any charge for local trucking and unloading. Any wholesaler who buys frozen fish and seafood and processes them by a style of processing for which a price is fixed in section 14, determines his "net cost" by adding the difference between the processor's price set in section 14 for the frozen fish in the condition in which they are purchased by the wholesaler and the price set in section 14 for the fish in the condition they are after processing by the wholesaler to the amount he paid for the particular item of frozen fish or seafood delivered at his customary receiving point, less all discounts allowed him except the discount for prompt payment, and ex-

cluding any charge for local trucking and unloading.

2. Section 3 (d) (1) is amended by deleting "who do not sell to individual retail stores or purveyors of meals and who do not customarily deliver".

3. Section 3 (d) (4) is amended to read as follows:

(4) *Service and delivery wholesalers.* This class includes wholesalers who distribute frozen fish and seafood to retail stores and purveyors of meals and whose sales are made on a delivered basis to the customer's usual receiving point by means other than a common carrier. The

mark-up for this class of wholesaler is 25 percent.

4. Section 3 (e) is amended by adding after the words "in place of the actual freight," the sentence "However, where frozen Atlantic Coast smelts are imported for resale in the United States, the freight from the point of shipment to the wholesaler's warehouse, not to exceed the carload rail freight rate if such rate is available, may be added."

5. In the table of base prices in section 14, Schedule No. 60A is added to read as follows:

Sched. No.	Name	Item No.	Style of processing	Size	Base price per pound
Sched. 60A.....	Smelts, Atlantic Coast (Osmerus mordax):				
	(a) Jumbo.....	1	Round.....	8 1/4 in. and over...	80.25
	(b) Extra.....	2	Round.....	7 to 8 1/4 in.....	.75
	(c) No. 1.....	3	Round.....	5 1/4 to 7 in.....	.15
	(d) No. 2 (Medium).....	4	Round.....	4 to 5 1/4 in.....	.05
	(e) No. 1.....	5	Dressed.....	5 1/4 to 7 in.....	.25 1/4

#### MPR-303, FROZEN CANADIAN SMELTS, REVOKED

Because control over ceiling prices of imported frozen smelt was incorporated under Amendment 9 to MPR-364--Frozen Fish and Shellfish, on December 17, MPR-303 was revoked on that date by the OPA. The text of MPR-303, Revocation, Frozen Canadian Smelts, follows:

For the reasons set forth in the statement of considerations issued simultaneously herewith and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders Nos. 9250 and 9328, It is hereby ordered, That Maximum Price Regulation 303—Frozen Canadian Smelts—(1364.851 to 1364.862, inclusive) be and it hereby is revoked subject to the provisions of Supplementary Order No. 40.

## Canned and Cured Fish Trade

### CALIFORNIA TUNA AND MACKEREL PACKS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS CONTINUE ABOVE 1942

During September, the production of canned tuna by California packers totaled 307,419 standard cases, according to information released by the California Division of Fish and Game. This compares with 538,715 cases packed during August, and 313,403 cases during September 1942. The pack during the first nine months of 1943 totaled 1,893,428 cases, an increase of 13 percent over the 1,674,322 cases canned during the same period in 1942.

The September mackerel pack amounted to 111,582 standard cases as compared with 43,828 cases packed during August and 38,990 cases canned during September 1942. The nine-month pack totaled 251,674 cases, an increase of 54 percent over the same period of the previous year.

California Pack of Tuna and Mackerel--Standard Cases/					
Item	September	August	September	Nine months ending with September	
	1943	1943	1942	1943	1942
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
<b>Tuna:</b>					
Albacore	87,033	237,518	51,040	420,113	190,453
Bonito	6,195	16,241	1,671	30,584	20,720
Bluefin	11,544	26,215	12,154	138,161	273,690
Striped	32,499	62,549	134,749	244,947	364,295
Yellowfin	77,476	67,737	67,661	541,209	655,306
Yellowtail	925	7,671	2,534	55,443	37,570
Flakes	87,489	117,064	20,466	446,202	112,515
Tonno style	4,258	3,720	3,128	16,769	19,773
<b>Total</b>	<b>307,419</b>	<b>538,715</b>	<b>313,403</b>	<b>1,893,428</b>	<b>1,674,322</b>
<b>Mackerel</b>					
	111,582	43,828	38,990	251,674	163,743

1/ Standard cases of tuna represent cases of 48 7-ounce cans, while those of mackerel represent cases of 48 1-pound cans.

### SHRIMP PACK LAGS BEHIND 1942

After gaining a slight advantage over the 1942-43 season in July, the 1943-44 shrimp pack has been consistently dropping behind, according to the Service's Fishery Market News office in New Orleans. The October pack of 90,304 cases was 29 percent behind that in 1942, placing the season's four-month total 12 percent in arrears. Compared to the September pack, October's activity declined 26 percent, and the season's four-month total was a 36 percent drop from the average of the previous five years. Raw shrimp received for packing at the 38 canneries operating under the Seafood Inspection Service of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration totaled 28,135,000 pounds to October 30.

### Wet and Dry Pack Shrimp in all Sizes in Tin and Glass--Standard Cases\*

M O N T H			S E A S O N		
1943	1 9 4 3	1942	1 9 4 3	1 9 4 2	5-yr. average
October 3-30	Aug. 29-Oct. 2	October 4-31	July 1-Oct. 30	July 1-Oct. 31	July 1-Oct. 31
90,304	121,223	127,007	318,149	360,766	496,494

\* All figures on basis of new standard case - 48 No. 1 cans with 7 oz. per can in the wet pack and 6½ oz. per can in the dry pack.

Canned shrimp quotations for wholesale quantities in plain No. 1 standard tins, f.o.b. point of production, were reported by Gulf Coast packers as follows:

## Canned Shrimp Prices--Per Dozen Tins

Item	November 1, 1943*		November 1, 1942**	
	WET PACK	DRY PACK	WET PACK	DRY PACK
Small	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.33-2.76	\$2.55-2.80
Medium	2.80	2.90	2.58-2.90	2.67-2.91
Large	2.95	3.05	2.70-2.94	2.80-3.04
Jumbo	3.05	3.15	2.82-3.19	2.93-3.17

\*7 oz. net wt. for wet pack and 6 1/2 oz. net wt. for dry pack.

\*\*5 1/4 oz. net wt. for wet pack and 5 oz. net wt. for dry pack.

NOTE:--Maximum prices were established by CPA in MPR-311, effective February 2, 1943.

## CALIFORNIA SARDINE PRODUCTS HOLD GAINS OVER 1942

Landings and production of meal and oil in the California sardine industry decreased from 1942 figures in October, but totals for the season (August 1 to October 30) nevertheless maintained leads over the previous season in landings, and in production of canned sardines, meal, and oil, according to reports furnished by the California Sardine Products Institute and the California Division of Fish and Game. Due to continued emphasis on canned pilchard production 576,582 standard cases were produced in the four weeks ending October 30, exceeding the corresponding 1942 total by 45,467 cases despite the decrease in landings.

## California Sardine Landings, Canned Pack and Byproducts

Item	Unit	M O N T H			S E A S O N		
		1943	1943	1942	1943-44	1942-43	
		Oct. 3-30	Aug. 29-Oct. 2	Oct. 2-29	Aug. 1-Oct. 30	Aug. 1-Oct. 29	
Landings	Tons	67,212	136,847	75,487	245,958	220,794	
Canned	1 lb. ovals-48 per case	197,320	299,200	181,849	642,972	559,046	
	1 lb. tails-48 per case	356,893	251,091	315,643	695,746	624,605	
	1 lb. fillet-48 per case	-	1,585	2,851	11,435	38,759	
	1 lb. round-96 per case	17,306	26,276	15,531	55,064	38,974	
	5 oz.-100 per case	-	3,314	24,118	6,996	70,661	
	Unclassified	5,063	13,456	965	28,759	14,020	
TOTAL, Std. 1 lb.-48 per case		576,582	592,972	531,115	1,432,813	1,302,025	
Meal	Tons	October 11,793	September 18,955	October 13,092	Aug. 1-Oct. 31 37,545	Aug. 1-Oct. 31 34,999	
Oil	Gallons	2,065,882	4,963,271	2,349,698	8,619,673	7,651,411	

## CANNED PILCHARDS SPECIFICATIONS CHANGED BY FDA

In an announcement dated November 22, 1943, the Food Distribution Administration indicated that for the packing of Pilchards in tomato sauce in #1 oval cans the can bodies should be inside enamelled. It was determined, as of December 29, that the can bodies and lids should be inside enamelled on all deliveries of Canned Pilchards in tomato sauce to FSCC as soon as such cans could be secured. The FSCC will adjust the price in accordance with the price set forth in Amdt. No. 3 to Offer of Sale Form SCP-1548. Each Canner was requested to file immediately with the FSCC at Washington, D. C., an original and four executed copies of a request for amendment. After acceptance by the FSCC, this request will become an amendment to the Canner's contract.

Amendment No. 2, dated November 22, 1943, to Offer of Sale Form SCP-1548, was hereby cancelled. Excerpts from Amendment 3 follow:

Offer of Sale Form SCP-1548, Canned Pilchards, is hereby amended as follows:

To insert in Section 2, PRICES

(d) "If #1 oval cans manufactured from 1.25 hot dipped plate are inside enamelled, the applicable price determined, pursuant to (a) above, shall be increased at the following appropriate rate:" 48/1 Oval \$0.096 per case



## CANNED FISH POINT VALUES RAISED FOR DECEMBER

All rationed canned fishery items, except oysters, were raised four points to totals of 16 points per pound in the ninth Official OPA Table of Trade Point Values for Meat, Fats, Fish, and Dairy Products. Oysters were dropped one point to four points a pound.

The new values, announced December 1 and effective December 5, are listed as follows:

Product	Points per lb.	Product	Points per lb.
Bonito .....	15.0	Shrimp .....	15.0
Mackerel .....	16.0	Tuna .....	15.0
Oysters .....	4.0	Yellowtail .....	16.0
Salmon .....	16.0	All products containing more	
Sardines, including Calif. pilchards.	16.0	than 20% of the fish listed .....	16.0

## JANUARY CANNED FISH POINT VALUES SAME AS DECEMBER

Ration point values of canned fish are to remain the same through January as they were in December, the OPA indicated on December 29 in a press release announcing the January point values for "brown stamp" foods. (See table above)

Eyproducts Trade

## RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF VITAMIN A UNAFFECTED BY REVISION OF L-40

Delivery of oils containing Vitamin A to be used to enrich animal or poultry feeds beyond the limits set forth in Order L-40 was prohibited by the War Production Board December 1, in amending the limitation order. The language of the order also was revised in several instances for purposes of clarification, but no changes in operation were made.

## FRESH OYSTER SHELL PRICES RAISED \$2 A TON

Processors' maximum prices for fresh oyster shells, which are ground and used as grit in feeding poultry, were raised \$2 to a ceiling of \$12 a ton for carload lot sales, the Office of Price Administration announced on December 8.

The increase was made on the basis of evidence submitted by one firm which handles more than 50 percent of the total volume of fresh oyster shells and whose figures were not available to OPA at the time the maximum price regulation on the product was first issued. Fresh oyster shells constitute less than 5 percent of the total sales volume of oyster shells, OPA said, and there is no increase in the price of the shells at wholesale and retail levels. Ceiling prices for the remaining 95 percent of oyster shells are unchanged.

At the same time, OPA clarified the definitions of wholesalers and retailers of oyster and clam shells. A wholesaler is defined as a person who buys oyster and clam shells, unloads them into a warehouse and resells them to retailers or mixed feed manufacturers in less than carload quantities. A retailer is defined as a person who buys oyster and clam shells and resells them in less than carload quantities to feeders.

The action was taken in Amendment 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 486 (Oyster and Clam Shells), to be effective December 13, 1943. Excerpts follow:

1. The definitions of wholesaler and retailer in section 3 are changed to read as follows:

"Wholesaler" is a person who buys oyster and clam shells, unloads them into a warehouse and resells the same to retailers or mixed feed manufacturers in less than carload quantities.

"Retailer" is a person who buys oyster or clam shells and resells the same in less than carload quantities to feeders.

2. Section 4 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. Maximum prices for sales of domestic oyster and clam shells by processors.

(a) The maximum price for the sale of domestic poultry and medium-sized oyster and clam shells, bulk, by a processor shall be as follows:

Commodity	MAXIMUM PRICE PER TON		
	In carload lots to any person	In less than carload lots to wholesalers and retailers	In less than carload lots to other than wholesalers and retailers
Dredged oyster shells ...	\$6.00	\$8.50	\$10.00
Fresh oyster shells .....	12.00	12.50	14.00
Clam shells .....	10.00	12.50	14.00

Plus transportation charges from production plant to the buyer's receiving point by a usual route and method of transportation.

(b) The foregoing maximum price shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, for a like sale of other sizes or grades of oyster or clam shells by the differential prevailing in the seller's own business (or, if none, normal to the trade) during March 1942 over or under the price for poultry and medium-sized oyster and clam shells.

## Foreign Fishery Trade

### PUERTO RICAN FISH IMPORTS PLACED UNDER WPB CONTROL

Imports of certain selected commodities into Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have been placed under the same controls as govern imports into the continental United States, the War Production Board said December 1. Supplemental General Imports Order M-63-g, effective December 6, issued at the request of the War Food Administration to improve food procurement and distribution in the islands and to implement decisions of the Combined Food Board, lists the commodities to which these controls are immediately applicable. They are: edible animal fats and oils; corn and cracked corn; meat and meat products; fish and fish products, except shellfish; peanut and soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal, and soap and soap powders, except Castile.

Dealers in the above commodities, listed in Schedule X of the new order, must secure specific authorization from the War Production Board before making arrangements to import them into Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

### FEA MODIFIES EXPORT REQUIREMENTS

Import Recommendations need no longer accompany applications to export fishery products to certain of the other American Republics, according to the Foreign Economic Administration. Beginning January 1, 1944, fishery products of Schedule "B" numbers 0070.00 through 0090.98 and crude fish oil, number 8119.05, may be sent to the following countries without the prescribed statement of recommendation.

Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Dominican Republic

El Salvador  
Ecuador  
Guatemala  
Haiti  
Honduras

Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

Notice of the modification of requirements was made in FEA's Current Export Bulletin No. 137, of December 30, 1943. The products involved include all fresh, frozen, dried, salted, pickled, and canned fish and shellfish classifications.

### MANPOWER CONTROLS ESTABLISHED IN BRITISH FISHERIES

The following article is reproduced from the December 11, 1943 issue of the Fish Trades Gazette, published in London:

## TRAWLER CREWS NOW UNDER ESSENTIAL WORK ORDER

From Monday, the trawling section of the industry will operate under an Essential Work Order. The Order affects several thousand trawlermen. No trawlerman will be able to leave his job, nor can he be dismissed, without the consent of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The step has been taken to ensure that the catching of fish will not suffer through lack of skilled labour.

A register of owners, vessels and men will be kept up to date. All men not actually employed will be placed in a reserve pool ready to serve in any vessel where they may be required. While in the pool, they will draw allowances of from 10/0 to 15/0 per day (equivalent to \$2.02 to \$3.03 in U. S. currency).

## CHILE SEEKS PROTEIN IN THE SEA

In view of the meat and dairy-products shortage in Chile's food supply, and the relative difficulty of increasing output of these items, expansion of fisheries is viewed by the Government as the speediest method of supplying protein deficiencies. Chile's present per capita consumption of fish is only about 13 pounds, which must be increased to 30 pounds, according to a recent Government report, to meet minimum nutrition standards—says the newspaper La Ercilla of Santiago.

The Development Corporation of Chile has been active during the past few years in raising fishery output, by extending credits to small enterprises and by organizing a major fishing company with a capital of \$375,000 (U. S. dollars). As a result of this, the consumption of fish in the city of Santiago in the first 6 months of 1943 increased by 50 percent over that for the same period in 1942.

Chile has more than 2,600 miles of coast line. Scarcely any point in the Republic is more than 200 miles from the sea, and the majority of the people live within a few miles of the coast. The offshore waters offer a great variety of fish, crabs, lobsters, and shellfish. Some of the largest and most delicious lobsters in the world come from the Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe) Islands which belong to Chile.

England consumes 35 pounds of sea food per year per capita; Norway, 44 pounds; Sweden, 52 pounds; and the Japanese, the world's largest fish eaters, eat 55 pounds of sea food per year. In view of these figures, says a Chilean Government spokesman, Chile should make fuller use of the ocean's harvest right at its door.

One of Chile's largest fish canneries is located at Antofagasta—the Sociedad Chilena Industrial de Pescado—which represents an investment of 12,000,000 Chilean pesos and, in normal times, gives employment to 180 people. (Reprinted from Foreign Commerce Weekly, November 27, 1943.)

## VENEZUELA BENEFITS FROM DEMAND FOR PEARLS AND SHELLS

The pearl fisheries of the State of Nueva Esparta (eastern Venezuela including the island of Margarita) are "looking up," according to a recent story in the newspaper La Esfera, of Caracas (Foreign Commerce Weekly, 12/4/43).

Improvements in the situation are said to be due largely to the activities of the Venezuelan National Fisheries Service in promoting this industry, as well as to (1) the newly established system permitting the pledging or pawning of pearls (that is, drawing advances against the value before actual sale takes place), (2) the arrival at Porlamar, the principal town of Margarita, of a number of active buyers, and (3) the current keen demand for the shells, used for making buttons, and for mother-of-pearl.

Some 50 metric tons of mother-of-pearl shell have recently been shipped at \$40 (U.S. currency) per ton, and 5,000 tons are said to be available. "This exceptional price for shell is much to the advantage of the fishermen," comments the newspaper La Esfera.

## VALUE OF FISHERY PRODUCTS PURCHASED BY FDA IN SEPTEMBER TOTALS \$14,535,708

Led by purchases of canned salmon of close to 10 million dollars, the total value of fishery products purchased by FDA in September amounted to \$14,535,708, one of the highest months since the program was started, according to information furnished by the Department of Agriculture. The value of fishery products purchased in the first nine months of 1943 was \$42,970,000 and for the period from March 15, 1941, when the program was started, through September 30, 1943, the total was \$126,841,966.

## Purchases of Fishery Products by F.D.A.

Commodity	Unit	September 1943		Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1943		Mar. 15, 1941-Sept. 30, 1943	
		Quantity	F.O.B. Cost Dollars	Quantity	F.O.B. Cost Dollars	Quantity	F.O.B. Cost Dollars
<b>FISH</b>							
Clams, canned	Cases	-	-	2,900	22,235	2,900	22,235
Herring, do	do	27,177	81,584	53,669	194,441	304,551	968,027
Mackerel, do	do	26,161	164,337	244,069	1,404,099	805,220	4,185,881
Oysters, do	do	-	-	1,100	14,740	1,100	14,740
Pilchards, do	do	234,855	1,020,791	1,126,034	4,614,479	5,858,082	21,540,695
Salmon, do	do	932,517	9,920,528	1,649,138	16,923,042	6,745,146	65,388,211
Shrimp, do	do	79,452	912,583	102,081	1,170,568	102,081	1,170,568
Sardines, do	do	187,463	762,800	822,540	3,348,538	2,952,462	11,755,506
Tuna and tuna-like fish, canned	do	45,977	1,137,783	345,108	5,500,097	345,108	5,500,097
Fish, Misc., do	do	-	-	43,502	272,596	63,502	388,596
Fish, flaked, do	do	-	-	2,343	30,124	39,294	347,003
Fish, ground, do	do	-	-	90,000	268,750	90,000	268,750
Total .....	do	1,533,602	14,000,406	4,482,484	33,763,709	17,309,446	111,550,309
Fish, dry-salted	Pounds	1,620,312	283,782	20,566,236	3,373,838	32,081,756	4,928,878
Fish, pickled	do	-	-	1,840,300	153,253	1,840,300	153,253
Fish, smoked	do	-	-	48,600	4,374	48,600	4,374
Total .....	do	1,620,312	283,782	22,455,136	3,531,465	33,970,656	5,086,505
<b>BYPRODUCTS</b>							
Fish oils, crude	do	2,580,000	229,620	27,240,260	2,424,255	27,240,260	2,424,255
Fish meal	do	540,000	21,900	2,882,100	112,045	5,201,200	203,297
Oyster shell flour	do	-	-	200,000	685	1,550,000	5,268
Oyster shell grits	do	-	-	300,000	1,253	1,580,000	6,270
Total .....	do	3,120,000	251,520	30,622,360	2,538,238	35,571,460	2,639,090
<b>VITAMINS</b>							
Vitamin A fish liver oil	M Units	-	-	9,760,317	1,673,667	39,804,338	6,080,074
Vitamin A & D fish liver oil	Gallons	-	-	252,192	1,462,921	258,842	1,485,988
Total .....	do	-	-	-	3,136,588	-	7,566,062
Grand Total .....	do	-	14,535,708	-	42,970,000	-	126,841,966

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Continuing at the same level as that of the previous month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices in wholesale markets measured 102.9 percent of the 1926 average in the week ending October 16, 1943. This was 3.3 percent higher than the index of one year earlier.

Retail prices as measured by the Bureau's cost of living index for large cities rose 0.4 percent from mid-September to mid-October, due largely to increases in the price of eggs, clothing and miscellaneous goods and services. Meats and fish rose 0.5 percent as fresh and frozen fish prices increased over 4 percent.

## Wholesale and Retail Prices

Item	Unit	Percentage change from--		
<b>Wholesale: (1926 = 100)</b>		<b>October 16, 1943</b>	<b>Sept. 18, 1943</b>	<b>October 17, 1942</b>
All commodities	Index No.	102.9	0	+3.3
Foods	do	104.7	+0.2	+1.6
<b>Fish:</b>		<b>October 1943</b>	<b>September 1943</b>	<b>October 1942</b>
Canned salmon, Seattle:				
Pink, No. 1, tall	\$ per dozen cans	1.970	0	1/
Red, No. 1, tall	do	3.694	0	1/
Cod, cured, large shore, Gloucester, Mass.	\$ per 100 pounds	13.000	0	11.500
Herring, pickled, N.Y.	\$ per pound	12.0	0	10.0
Salmon, Alaska, smoked, N.Y.	do	35.0	0	0
<b>Retail: (1935-39 = 100)</b>		<b>October 19, 1943</b>	<b>Sept. 14, 1943</b>	<b>October 13, 1942</b>
All foods	Index No.	138.2	+0.6	+6.6
<b>Fish:</b>				
Fresh and canned	do	216.5	+3.8	+25.3
Fresh and frozen	\$ per pound	33.9	+4.4	+28.0
Canned salmon:				
Pink	\$ per pound can	23.5	-0.4	+6.8
Red	do	41.3	-1.0	+1.5

1/ No quotation.



INDEX OF FEDERAL CONTROLS PERTINENT TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY  
(Effective During November and December 1943)

Title	Series*	Action	Effective on	FMN Page
Boots, rubber	RO-5A, Am. 4	Relaxes worker restrictions for obtaining rationed footwear	11/20	-
Burlap	M-47, Am. (WFB)	Bag makers must now fill certain orders from certified allotments Provides for appeals for fertilizer manufacturers	11/15 12/3	- -
Chemicals	PR-3, Dir. 5	Indicates which may be obtained on blanket MRO p.r.'s	12/8	-
Communication	CMFR-5, Am. 1	Transfers MRO on radio to P-133 (9/13)	11/3	N 19
Construction	L-41, Am. (WFB)	Simplifies language re. regulations & instructions, etc. Advises applicants for work costing up to \$10,000 to file at regional office	11/1 11/18	- -
		Authorizes regional offices to process certain applications under \$25,000	12/30	-
Containers, fibre	L-317, Int. Inc., Int. 1, Am. Am.	Rules "reject boxes" as new until used Limits manufacture & use, restricts quotas; covers pet foods, etc.	11/3 11/23	- -
		Covers use prohibitions, quota & inventory restrictions	12/28	-
	L-232, Am. (WFB)	Restricts make, sales, & deliveries Indicates need for manufacturers to file Form CMP-4B to get materials for	11/10 11/20	- -
	PR-3, Dir. 3	Provides for use of allotment symbols & p.r.'s assigned for purchase of MRO to buy material for making, etc.	11/13 12/18	- -
	MPR-481, Am. 1	Puts same ceilings on all make of slack barrels	12/18	-
	L-197, Am.	Reclassifies uses to which new & used drums may be put	12/29	D 16
	M-81, Dir. 1	Covers permitted use of tinplate waste-waste	12/11	-
	M-241-a, Am.	Exempts from conservation order	12/18	-
	PR-3, Dir. 2	Exempts from list requiring MRO ratings	12/20	-
Conveyors, rubber-tired wheels	L-287, Am.	Removes weight restrictions on amount of metal used in manufacture of conveyors; deletes provisions affecting wheels	{(5/10-eff.) 12/23	-
Copper wire	CMP-Reg. 9, Am.	Indicates retailer procedure for getting supplies	11/26	-
tubing	9A, Dir. 1	Tells distributors of, for automotive & refrigeration repair parts how to get to sell to repairmen	12/22	-
Cordage	MPR-47, Am. 1	Abolishes price differential between sisal rope & strings	12/29	-
Cork	(WFB Dir.)	Indicates minimum tonnage in war stockpile reduced from '41	11/22	-
Deferment	(SS) LEM-123	Covers non-deferrable activities, reclassification of fathers, etc.	12/10 12/10	- D 16
Equipment	SS Act, '40, Am. (WFB)	Orders draft review for away-from-home workers Permits workers to buy tools on employers' p.r.s in certain cases	12/7	-
"Essential" activities	(WMC)	Provides end-use of product as further determining test	12/13	-
Exports	FEA, Exp. B 137	Modifies requirements for recommendations on f'rey prods.	12/30	D 32
Fats & oils	Ro-16, Am. 87	Permits adjustments in last quarter '43 point allowances	12/14	-
	FDO-42-1, Am. 1	Simplifies application for quota restriction exemptions	12/17	-
Fibres	M-294, Am.	Controls Manila grades T-2, 3, 0, Y, and equivalent grades	12/31	-
Fish, canned	Ro-13, Am. 89	Provides adjustments in point value for spoilable foods	12/4	-
	SO-75, Am. 1 (FDO-44)	Defines word "delivery" in Govt. sales Outlines procedure for "hardship" cases re. delivery quotas	11/20 10/26	N 38 -
	MPR-418, Am. O-G-2, VIII	Covers Washington ceilings for species & style of dressing of certain fish	10/14	-
	MPR-418, Am. 16	Gives w'er status to certain fisherman	11/9	N 25
		Revises wh-iap, prawn prices by w'ers	12/2	N 26
		Sets producers' ceilings on dressed codfish	12/6	N 28

\*For abbreviations, see similar Index, May issue Fishery Market News, p. 34.

Title	Series*		Effective on	FMM Page
_____	MPR-439, Am. 3	Enlarges covering by 8 more species	9/21	N 29
_____	_____ 4	Persons selling to hotels, etc., must observe w. ceilings, etc.	10/9	-
_____	_____ 5	Applies ceilings to imports for r'ers	11/6	N 30
_____	_____ 6	Outlines method for f-man who sell at retail to set ceilings	12/27	D 22
_____, frozen	MPR-364, Am. 7	Revises shrimp, prawn prices at processor levels	11/8	N 34
_____	_____ 8	Sets lake herring ceilings at processor levels	11/20	N 35
Fishes, names of	F & DA	Recommends names: rajafish, anglerfish, bay and sea mussel	12/28	D 15
Fish products	{ MPR-421, Am. 4 -422, 6 -423, 6	Redefine processed f. and frozen foods	11/3	N 15
Foods	Reg. 3, Am. 1	Permits licensed ship suppliers to buy those set aside & restricted	11/15	-
_____, processed	NO-13, Am. 28 to Rev. Sup. 1	Places wholesale inventory factor at 5.5 for 12/5/43-1/1/44	11/10	-
_____ processing	{ L-41, Dir. 2 QMPR-5, Dir. 15	Covers procedure to obtain machinery when installation cost is under \$500	12/9	-
_____	L-292, Int. 1	Permits certain leeway in obtaining machinery on p.r.'s	12/4	-
_____	_____, Am.	Reduces rating floor on sales or deliveries of machinery for	11/22	-
Footwear, rubber	MPR-132, Am. 5	Changes quality specifications in binder, filler soles	12/1	-
"Freezer" space	FDO-90, 90.1	Indicates certain meat exclusions to make more room	12/24	D 26
Ice (machinery)	QMPR-5, Am. 1	Raises p.r. to obtain repair supplies	11/3	N 18
Imports	M-63-g	Puts certain commodities into P.R. & V.I. under control	12/6	-
_____	_____, a, Am.	Covers agave, sansevieria fibers, cod, etc., pickled or salted	12/20	-
Instruments, laboratory	(WPB)	Clarifies restrictions on use of blanket MRO ratings	12/31	-
Insurance	(WSA)	Covers withdrawal of WSA from field, & entry of private interests	11/12	-
"Ludafisk"	(CPA, Reg. VI)	Covers sales by processors to r'ers & w'ers in certain areas	11/15	-
Machinery	L-83, Am.	Permits renewal of approved packaging & labeling equipment leases	11/4	-
_____	MPR-136, Inc. Am. 106	Collates references to price regulations for machinery & services trade	11/26	-
Materials	(WPB)	Specifies that 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ '44 allotments of C.M. will come from stockpile	11/1	-
_____	OMP-1, Int. 21	Permits temporary loans of, & Class A products obtained under allotment	11/3	-
_____	_____, 22	Permits certain producers to accept "pieces of paper upon which purchase orders are written" although orders are not authorized	11/10	-
_____	_____, Dir. 41	Gives procedure for filing applications re. ship repairs	12/30	-
_____	OMP-5, Rev. Int. 4 (WPB)	Superseded by Dir. 3 to P.R. 3 of 11/13	11/19	-
_____	_____	Waives restrictions limiting transfers of fabricated articles, components lists	12/11	-
Manpower	QMPR-7, Am. (WMC)	Provides optional standard form of certification	12/23	-
_____	_____	Clarifies certain terms for regional directors	12/2	-
_____	_____	Covers program for effective recruitments locally	12/10	-
_____	_____	Sets up demonstration centers for veterans placement programs	12/20	-
_____	_____	Suggests recruitment possibilities from "part-time" pool	12/29	-
_____	_____	Emphasizes local angle of problem in letter to governors	12/30	-
Meal, etc., fish	RFS-73, Am. 5; RPMB-74, Am. 4	Defines Alaskan product as "imported"	11/9	N 44
Motor parts	PR-18, Dir. 1	Revokes: replacement of purchase orders for certain items	12/28	-
Netting	(Army directive)	Revokes 9/43 production quota requirements	11/5	N 18
Oils, fish	FDO-60, Am. 1	Prescribes new quotas, quota periods for use	11/1	N 40
_____, Vitamin-A	L-40, Am.	Revises, but does not affect deliveries, operation	12/1	D 31

Title	Series*		Effective on	Fish Page
Parts, repair	CMFR-9A, Int. 1	Prohibits purchase of items used alone	12/15	-
Filchards	OCF, Area II, Gen. Dir. 5	Gives Area Coordinator right to limit vessels' catch, etc.	10/16	-
	_____ 6	Forbids deliveries unbeknownst to Port Supervisor, etc.	10/21	-
	_____ 7	Restricts certain catches on West Coast	11/4	N 15
_____ canned	(FDA) FSC-1548	Requests short cuts for delivery by 11/24	11/10	N 39
_____	Am. 1	Covers prices specifications on above	11/10	N 39
_____	_____, Sup. 1	Covers necessity for canners to inform FDA of quantity of above for sale by 11/24	11/10	N 39
_____	_____ 2	Requests inside enamel oval can body use on above	11/22	N 39
_____	_____ 3	Adds request that lids be inside enameled on above	12/29	D 30
_____ salted,	(FDA) FSC-1639	Covers specifications, etc., in offers of sale	11/15	N 40
_____ pickled	_____	Covers a quantity exception in pack of above	11/15	N 40
_____	Sup. 1 (OPA)	Ninth table raises all canned fishery items but oysters	12/5	D 31
Point values			12/1	D 21
Pollock, drawn	MFR-418, Am. 19	Boosts ceilings for December sales		
Prices	MFR-452, Am. 2	Simplifies manufacturers' methods of pricing automotive parts	11/15	-
_____	MFR-136, Am. 104	Covers adjustable pricing contracts for sellers, etc.	11/9	-
_____	Rev. SR-14, Am. 57	Modifies ceilings for certain commodities, services, transactions	12/1	-
Priorities	PR-1, Int. 7	Covers minimum sale quantities & production runs	11/3	-
_____	_____ 8	Shows effect of inventory & small order provisions on separate operating units of the same company	11/22	-
_____	_____ 9	States regulations & orders applicable to territories, insular possessions	12/6	-
_____	PR-3, Ints. 1-6	Covers p.r. procedures on containers, fats & oils, etc.	11/17	-
_____	_____, Int. 7	Covers limitations on right to use ratings to get materials processed	11/18	-
_____	_____, Inc. Ints.	Modifies rules, amends, adds-e.g., laboratory parts, closures	12/18	-
_____	PR-7, Am. 57	Simplifies certification procedure	11/27	N 16
_____	_____, Am.	Simplifies placement of certifications on purchase orders procedure	11/27	-
_____	PR-11B, Inc.	Covers p.r.'s for manufacturers not obtaining production materials under C.M.P.	12/21	-
_____	Int. 1, Am.	Covers sales of idle, excess controlled materials-copper, e.g.	12/22	-
_____	PR-13, Am.	Covers placing of 1944 orders for motors (Diesel and others) and parts, etc.	11/19	-
_____	_____ 1	Indicates within-company deliveries free of order-placing need	11/30	-
_____	(WPB)	Advises w'ers & r'ers that new FD-IX is coming out	12/2	-
_____	CMFR-1, Dir. 39	Indicates Products and Priorities to supersede former Product	12/10	-
"Quahog, ocean"	(F & DA)	Determines the name for labeling clam <u>Arctica islandica</u>	11/27	-
Rationing	(OPA)	Simplifies procedure to get foods for industrial users	11/22	-
_____	_____	Outlines new '44 program for institutional eating places	12/20, 23	-
"Red hake"	(F & DA)	Approves this label for <u>Urophycis chuss</u>	12/6	-
Refrigeration	L-126, Sch. V, Am.	Announces specifications for making commercial type	12/29	-
Repairs, ship	CMFR-1, Dir. 41	Covers allotment procedure for makers of Class A products	12/29	D 17
Rosin size	Rev. SR-14, Am. 70	Permits ceiling boosts to manufacturers	12/29	-
Rubber	R-1, Am.	Collates all previous orders; indicates relaxations in turn to synthetics	12/4	-

Title	Series*		Effective on	FMN Page
	1	Covers shoes, boots, waders and natural rubber contents	12/9	-
	Apdx. III	Covers shipboard cable, solid tires, etc., re. natural rubber content	12/15	-
Rubber-tired wheels, conveyors	L-287, Am.	Deletes provisions affecting wheels; removes weight restrictions on amount of metal used in manufacture of conveyors	(5/10-eff.) 12/23	-
Sablefish, fresh	MFR-418, Ord. 2	Sets ceilings on fishing grounds of Alaska	11/4	-
Salmon, canned	(FDA) SCP-1436, Am. 3	Amends specifications for Govt. sales	11/12	N 38
	-1483,			
	2			
Sardines, Mo.	MFR-184, Am. 3	Revokes "Sales to others" ruling; covers payments time on sales to Govt.	11/22	N 38
Sea-herrings, alewives, Atlantic	MFR-396, Am. 2	Revokes "Sales to others" ruling; covers payments time on sales to Govt.	11/22	N 38
Services, Supplies	CMFR-(9) 9A	Relaxes restrictions on certain repairs	11/26	N 19
Shells, oyster	MFR-486, Am. 1	Raises processors' ceilings to \$12 a ton for carload lot sales	12/13	D 31
Smelt, frozen	MFR-364, Am. 9	Revokes MFR-303; permits ceiling increases on domestic & imported fish	12/17	D 27
_____, Can.	MFR-303, Rev.	Revokes MFR-364 controlling ceilings on imports	12/17	D 28
Strapping	M-261, Am.	Prohibits use on wooden, fibre fish containers	12/20	-
Tackle blocks	L-236, Inc. Sch. IV	Standardizes, simplifies manufacture of	12/21	-
Tar, coal	M-297, Am.	Permits unlimited supplies without application for fish preserving	12/23	-
Textiles	M-328, Am.	Covers restrictions on p's for cordage fibres, sponges	12/17	-
	L-99, Am.	Relaxes rules on manufacture of twines	12/24	-
	M-317, Am.	Provides for proportionate distribution of certain p.r. business	12/24	-
Tin	M-43, Am.	Relaxes restrictions on tin content of solders	11/3	-
Tin plate, etc.	M-21-E, Am.	Covers permitted uses, sales, deliveries for cans, closures	11/9	-
Transportation	ODT-18A (1,2,3)	Revises order on freight car loading weights	11/1	N 16
	-6A-1	Permits two pick-ups & deliveries per day of certain perishable line-haul railroad freight	11/20	-
Valves	(WFB)	Announces program to redistribute 1,200,000 through trade	12/1	-
	L-272, Sch. 1	Defines "control valves" - exempting type used on f'ing boats	12/8	-
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- "Control and Distribution of Fish Supplies in Great Britain and Northern Ireland," excerpt from a letter dated July 6 from John Adamson, Ministry of Food, London, Jl 6.
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- Soft and Hard Clams of the Atlantic Coast of the United States, Fishery Leaflet No. 13, by Dr. V. L. Loosanoff, F 15.
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## FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS

(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous month
FRESH FISH LANDINGS				
Boston, Mass. ....	September	12,989	14,236	14,468
Gloucester, Mass. ....	do	23,696	16,845	26,491
Portland, Maine ....	do	1,707	1,794	2,314
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod .....	do	2,516	1,951	3,767
Haddock .....	do	8,952	9,279	7,928
Pollock .....	do	558	1,227	479
Rosefish .....	do	14,533	16,562	15,400
FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO <sup>1/</sup>				
Salt-water fish .....	do	2,505	1,721	4,047
Fresh-water fish .....	do	3,289	2,807	3,689
Shellfish, etc. ....	do	1,213	931	803
By truck .....	do	1,322	1,911	1,512
By express .....	do	3,217	2,223	4,459
By freight .....	do	2,467	1,325	2,568
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS <sup>2/</sup>				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish .....	October	6,925	6,424	7,325
Fresh-water fish .....	do	1,786	1,735	1,921
Shellfish, etc. ....	do	2,005	1,513	1,590
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish .....	do	12,047	17,301	12,201
Fresh-water fish .....	do	39	46	34
Shellfish, etc. ....	do	1,388	519	1,576
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish .....	do	2,272	1,570	2,807
Fresh-water fish .....	do	1,798	2,010	1,442
Shellfish, etc. ....	do	640	667	635
Unclassified .....	do	410	374	440
United States:				
Cod fillets .....	do	2,252	3,498	2,661
Haddock fillets .....	do	3,231	9,306	2,374
Halibut .....	do	12,707	14,935	13,018
Mackerel (except Spanish) .....	do	7,952	10,970	7,871
Groakers .....	do	2,296	2,308	2,705
Rosefish fillets .....	do	3,696	4,787	3,151
Salmon .....	do	8,663	10,579	7,143
Whiting .....	do	10,590	15,180	10,922
Shrimp .....	do	4,145	4,437	2,423
New England, all species .....	do	23,179	33,618	22,589
Middle Atlantic, all species .....	do	20,422	21,325	19,863
South Atlantic, all species .....	do	5,203	5,970	5,576
North Central East, all species .....	do	12,301	14,746	11,091
North Central West, all species .....	do	3,565	3,951	3,108
South Central, all species .....	do	3,929	4,996	3,230
Pacific, all species .....	do	28,522	30,522	27,465

<sup>1/</sup> Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers including smokers.

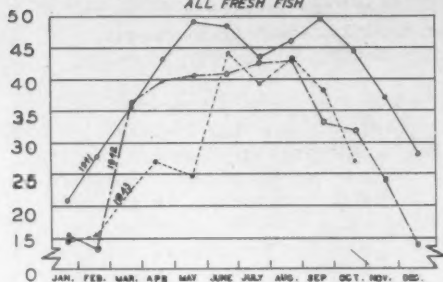
<sup>2/</sup> Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those for Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month. Data on United States holdings by various species and by geographical areas are as of the first of the month for both the "Latest month" and "Previous month," but are as of the 15th of the month for the "Same month a year ago."

Note:—Data for the latest month are subject to revision.

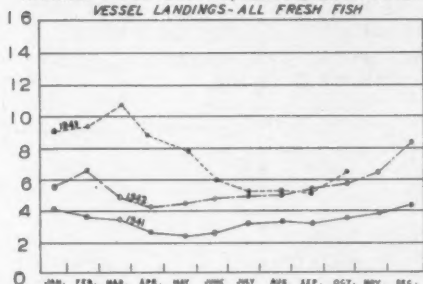


# TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS OR CENTS PER POUND

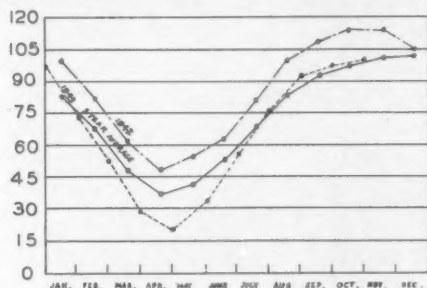
VESSEL LANDINGS-BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND  
ALL FRESH FISH



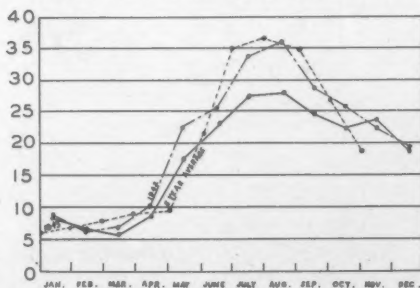
AVERAGE PRICE-BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND  
VESSEL LANDINGS-ALL FRESH FISH



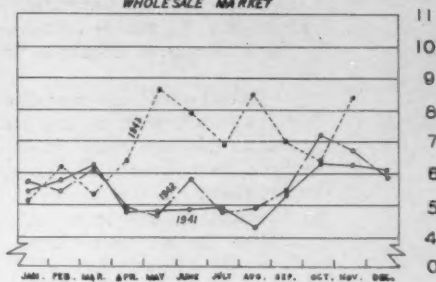
DOMESTIC COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



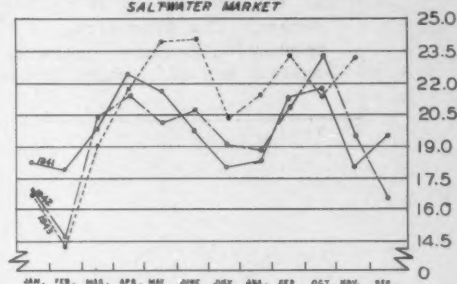
DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FROZEN FISH



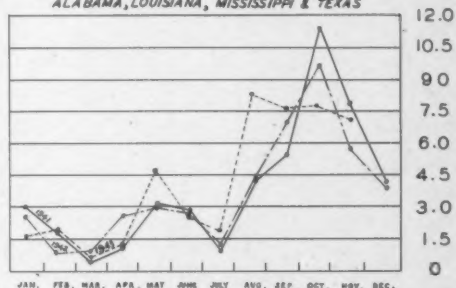
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH-CHICAGO  
WHOLESALE MARKET



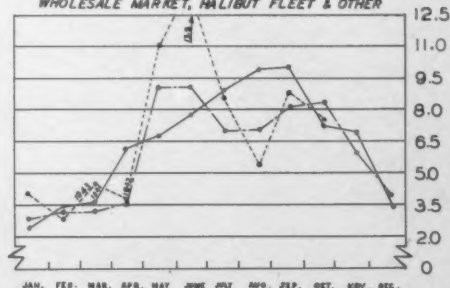
RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH-NEW YORK CITY  
SALTWATER MARKET



LANDINGS OF SHRIMP FOR ALL USES-HEADS OFF  
ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI & TEXAS



RECEIPTS OF FRESH & FROZEN FISH-SEATTLE  
WHOLESALE MARKET



## CANNING OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

"Principles and Methods in the Canning of Fishery Products" by Norman D. Jarvis, Technologist, has recently been published by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This publication, the Service's Research Report No. 7, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 50 cents.

Canning is the most important factor in the fishery industry today, but information concerning the principles of canning fishery products has not been assembled, nor has a description of modern canning methods been previously available. This report is a reference handbook on problems in the commercial canning of fishery products. In addition to discussing the scientific principles on which canning is based, it outlines the various engineering problems faced by the canner, and gives a detailed description of the methods used today in the commercial canning of 58 varieties of fish and shellfish packed commercially in hermetically-sealed containers. Information on spoilage and methods used in the examination of fishery products is of use to the laboratory worker. The discussion on fishery products as food is of benefit to producers, brokers, dealers, food technologists, home economists, consumers, and all others interested in foods and their use.

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